PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV. NO. 24 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden to	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Jan. 16				
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
13th ,,	Saletto	6060	Karmala	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	6000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	...	...
12th ,,	Medina	12500	...	...
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
26th ,,	Mongolia	10300	...	...
2nd April	Maloja	12500	...	...
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for	Tons.
Jan. 16				
27th ,,	Lankin	7000	Mongolia	10000
10th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Malta	7000	Moultan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
29th inst.	Dhaka	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
30th ,,	Berbera	London (Limited accommodation one class only)
30th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Port Sudan
31st ,,	Varsova	Malabar Coast, Colombo and Rangoon
1st Feb.	Lunga	Karachi direct

* or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Yasukuni Maru	K. Ogura	4166	14th Jan	27th Jan.
Yokoshi Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	29th Jan.	9th Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	6280	31st Jan	12th Feb.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru	4538	T. Watanabe	1st Feb	11th Feb.
Tosan Maru	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo,	A & C	7672	...	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9378	...	20th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	20 Mar.	16th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	13th Apr.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Tourist Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,083	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	843	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Ellence, Agency
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6288	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	18th ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	27th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	887
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint, Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS,

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

W. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,543

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia'—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	Calcutta	Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Sydney
Hong-Kong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angles	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurers.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 814

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—A smart young and accomplished LADY TRAVELLER able to speak decent English and Hindi at least. For particulars apply with testimonials and in own handwriting stating age, experience and nationality to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3011

WANTED.—A TEACHER for Mathematics and Science, for the Karachi Grammar School. A trained B.Sc preferred. Must be a good disciplinarain and have had teaching experience. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, Karachi Grammar School. 802

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England.—WANTED two CHARGEMEN for Perambur Workshops who have a thorough knowledge of Lathe and Machine work and who are capable of efficiently supervising a large staff of workmen.

2. Men with experience of supervising and who have held positions of responsibility will be preferred. Salary offered Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7 a day according to qualification and experience.

3. Applications which must state clearly the age and nationality of the applicant the salary now drawn and full details as to training and experience accompanied with true copies of certificates should be addressed to THE LOCO. & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, M. & S. M. Railway, Perambur, not later than February 3rd.

4. Selected candidates must be prepared to join at once. 1009

WANTED an ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER for Maymyo. Town on a salary of Rs. 300—20—400, plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

Candidates must be graduates or diplomates in Medicine and Surgery of a British or Indian University or Medical Faculty, and must possess a British Diploma of Public Health.

The post is in Government service and is permanent and pensionable. He will have to execute a bond undertaking to serve for a period of 3 years.

The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for 12 months.

Private practice will not be allowed.

Aplications, in applicant's own handwriting should be forwarded to the Undersigned not later than the 15th February, 1916, with:—

(1). Copies of Diplomas.

(2). Certificates as to age, and nationality.

(3). Certificates of previous experience in a sanitary appointment, stating length of service.

(4). Certificates of character and ability attested by a Government official.

(5). A medical certificate of physical fitness for the duties required, from the Civil Surgeon of the district in which applicant resides.

C. E. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M., LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.

805

AS three years' term of the present Chief Officer of this Municipality expires on 30th April, 1916, applications are invited for the vacancy on the following conditions.

1. That the applicant shall at least have passed the University School Final or Matriculation Examination but preference will be given to one who has attained the degree of L.C.E., and has also passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination and having a satisfactory experience of Municipal work.

2. The salary of the post at starting shall be between 100 and 150 according to qualifications and rising to Rs. 200 provided that this pay limit be reconsidered at the time of selection in the case of an applicant possessing special qualifications.

3. The appointment shall be probationary for one year and will thereafter be made permanent on the probationary incumbant's Services being approved by the Municipality.

All applications to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 1st of March 1916. The applicants should enclose their testimonials &c., if any, which will be returned when done with.

GIRDHARDAS M. DESAI, President, Nadiad City Municipality.

2998

City Municipal Office,
Nadiad, 24th January, 1916.

WANTED

WANTED an experienced ENGINEER to take measurements and prepare bill of a big building already completed. Good salary for a reliable and capable man. Preference will be given to a retired European Executive or Superintending Engineer. Applications should be addressed to MIR ASLAM KHAN, General Contractor, Brade Lodge, Civil Lines, Nagpur, C.P., up to the 10th February, 1916. 804

WANTED for the Government of Zanzibar a really competent WIRELESS OPERATOR. Period of engagement is three years; salary Rs. 80 per monsem. For further particulars as to conditions of service, etc., apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, British Protectorates in Africa, Nicol Road, Bombay. 3016

WANTED the following TEACHERS for the Godfrey English School, Maihar State, E. I. R.:—

(i) A Sanskrit Pandit on Rs. 20 p.m. A Madhyama passed candidate will be preferred.

(ii) A qualified Drawing Master (English) on Rs. 15 p.m.

(iii) A certified Gymnastic Master on Rs. 15 p.m.

Applications stating age, caste and qualifications should be forwarded with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. 1003

WANTED an ASSISTANT in the Audit and Accounts Department of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, British Government Currency, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50.

Applicants to state age, nationality and qualifications, giving details of experience. Copies of testimonials to accompany application. Knowledge of railway accounts preferred. Personal interview of the selected candidate may be required.

Applications to reach THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR by the 31st January 1916. 1001

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—229 pairs of Tan Bobble grain Albert slippers, bark tanned, soles screwed on, medium toes, in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 only. Reduced price Rs. 2-6. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras. 612—13

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—RUSSO MANSION BUILDING containing 4 shops. Apply to MAHAMED SALIM SADERAVI, 12th Khetwadi Lane, Bombay. 3014

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY and ASSOCIATED COMPANIES inclusive, would be MOVED from their present situation in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, to 70, Apollo Street, as from the 1st February.

The INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY 2986

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the EASTERN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., and ASSOCIATED COMPANIES inclusive would be MOVED from their present situation in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, to 70, Apollo Street, as from the 1st February.

The EASTERN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. 2993

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 28th February 1916, at 6-30 p.m.

W. J. HICHENS, Honorary Secretary.

28th January, 1916. 3004

NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD (DN.) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay, on behalf of The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., up to 4 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), on the 15th February, 1916, for the supply of stores required for the Mills of The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Hyderabad (Deccan), for a period of one year from 1st March, 1916, on the following terms:—

1. The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender or the whole of the Tender, but will have the option to accept any Tender, or part of it.

2. Upon receipt of an indent, the Tenderer will despatch within a week, the articles indented for, the articles to be of the very best quality and to be delivered free on Rails, duly packed.

3. If the quality of the stores be inferior and not approved of, the Tenderer will have to receive the same back, bearing all charges.

4. If any store is found less in quantity or in number than that specified in the Invoice, the cost of the same will be deducted.

5. If the Tenderer fails to supply the stores ordered, in the time specified in clause No. 2, the Company may purchase the same at the Tenderer's risk, recovering the loss, if any, from bills that may be lying unpaid.

6. The Tenderer will specify his brand and make, and will submit samples of the stores he quotes for.

7. The Company is not bound to receive the exact quantity tendered for, but will receive, according to its requirements. The limit, however, would be 25 per cent. of the approximate quantity less or more.

8. Tenders will hold good for 40 days after receipt.

For The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
By EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.

3015

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HIRALAL KARSONDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder.

ALL persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground at Khetwady Back Road together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon (of which the present Fazandar Mr. Ardesher Bomanji Cursetji Dubash) situated in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 608 or 623 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7379 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2157 (4B) and 2051 (2) and Street No. 139A and 10A and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Laduk Haji, on or towards the South by the said Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir M. Mistry and on or towards the West by the property of P. C. Oliver.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3017

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PARWATIBAI widow of BHANSALI RAMCHAND ASHARAM, late of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

NARBHERAM PRANJIWANDAS, of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, merchant, residing at Girgaum outside the Fort, sole executor named in the Will ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-first day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 21st day of January 1916.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3013

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS ON MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

FRIDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1916, at 4-30 p.m.

MEMBERS of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library not later than 4-15 p.m.

2. Visitors are requested to be in their seats not later than 4-20 p.m.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, University Registrar.

3003

Bombay, 25th January 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

ON VIEW.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable household neat-made furniture (made to order) by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Devji Canji and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, meat safe, sideboard, drawing room Chesterfield comfortable spring cushion suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry easy rocking and Curzon chairs, artistic cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes, hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, cheval glass, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, marble top round and octagon table, fancy tile top teapoys, corner cabinets, chiffoniers, palmstands, sliding glass door and revolving book cases, hatstands, Singapore cane furniture pieces, blackwood chairs with rich engravings, dressing and writing tables, big Persian carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, free-wheel bicycle, very large grandfather clock, teakwood, blackwood and iron single and double bedsteads, towel horse, wash-hand tables, flower vases, rich platedware, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, flower pots, cooking utnsils, etc.

The property of L. J. Worgan, Esq., the Deputy Accountant-General, Secretariat.

Also one square brougham by Offord and Son.

1 8-10 h.p. Rover motor car two-seated.

One motor cycle in good order.

Catalogues will be printed and the furniture is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF MESSRS. W. WOLF AND SONS (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Liquidators of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the 2nd floor of Motilal Mansions at Hamam Street, Fort, the following office furniture, such as office tables, chairs, 3 electric fans, electric table lamps and lights, revolving top table, revolving bookstand, special made strong teakwood partitions with spring doors, Remington, Oliver and Smith typewriters, sample cupboards, also special made cupboards with drawers for putting cotton samples, teapoys, screens, clocks, copying press benches, paper racks, one bale glazed yellow wrapping paper, cotton samples, etc.

THIS VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD ON SUNDAY THE 30TH JANUARY, 1916.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WADALA (SEWREE) IN MATUNGA, TOGETHER WITH THE MILL BUILDINGS AND THE MACHINERY THEREIN, KNOWN AS THE MATUNGA COTTON MILLS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Goculdas Dayaram Master, an insolvent and with the consent of the surviving mortgage Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 30th January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the undermentioned property together with mill buildings and the machinery therein known as the Matunga Cotton Mills, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka ground situate lying and being at Wadala in Matoonga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of the public road, leading from Naigaum to Sewree and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward "F" No. 3392 and Street No. 633 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 47, 50, 62, 63, 66 etc., new Nos. C/14794, 14799, 14820, 14822, 14828, etc., and new survey Nos. 1 to 11/2163, containing by admeasurement 4449 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east partly by the ground of Dhunji Kan Thakoor, partly by the ground of Morarji Luxman Thakoor, on the West by Sewree Road, on the South by the ground of Anundrao Narayen Dabhoolker and on the North partly by the ground of Sunwar Narayen Thakoor, partly by the ground of Gasper Antone Sarao and partly by the ground of Joshi Juggonnath Devjee.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Sewree Road, in the Registration Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 916 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57, New No. A/14810, and New Survey No. 1/2162, and also portion of New Survey No. 2/2162, and bounded on the North by the ground of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, on the South by the property of Dayaram Jugjiwan Master, on the East by the ground of Gasper Antone Sarao and on the West by the property of Dayaram Jugjiwan Master.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and also for particulars regarding mill machinery, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their Office, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

ON VIEW.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction sale of specially selected and Made-to-Order Artistic and Latest Designed Household Furniture by the well-known makers, Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and E. Wimbridge and other good makers, seasoned Blackwood Drawing Room complete Suites, and specially selected rich Indian hand fretwork, Moradabad Drawing Room, folding screens, and overmantle, Teak and Blackwood Bedsteads by Wimbridge, art Indian carved ornaments, rich hand painted Satsuma Vases, Indian Standard, Baby Grand Piano imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., Albaine the English stove, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the first floor of the "Sea Side," Bungalow No. 2 Road, Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, the very valuable, artistic, latest designed substantial made-to-order and specially selected household furniture by the well-known makers, Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and E. Wimbridge and other makers, consisting of sliding dining table in 3 pieces for 12 men, English designed dining arm chairs, mirror sideboards, dinner waggons, meat safes, rich season blackwood Genoa velvet lined complete drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, rich English and Indian carpets, Indian Standard baby grand cottage piano imported by Marcks in condition equal to new, specially selected rich Indian hand fretwork, Moradabad drawing room folding screen and overmantle, rich hand-painted satsuma vases, specially made-to-order mirrored almyrahs, marble top dressing and washing tables, marble topped dressing chests of drawers, velvet lined Curzon chairs, rich drawing room teapoys, teak and blackwood rich bedstead by E. Wimbridge, single and double iron bedsteads, Albaine the English gas stove, clothes, and gown presses, rich glass and crockeryware, rich plated-ware, etc., etc., the property of F. D. McAipin, Esq., of Messrs. McAlpin and Co.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

NOTE.—The original price of the piano is Rs. 1,200 and is in condition equal to new.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY FRIDAY the 28th January, 1916, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 24-23, 1-6 Case Nos. 242, 243, Nowroji Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE of 61 F. P. Bales Fine Machine, Gin Pulgaon Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th January, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Good Depot, Colaba next to Tramway Company's Stable, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following damaged cotton:—

61 F.P. bales Fine Machine gin, Pulgaon cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE of about 800 Steel Boiler Tubes, and Building Materials of a Godown.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 1st February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the P. and O. Dock Yard Mazagaon.

About 800 steel boiler tubes.

The materials for removal of building (godown),

Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty for the tubes.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 F.P. BALES FINE MACHINE GIN PULGAON COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 29th January, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba next to Tramway Company's Stable on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following damaged cotton.

26—F. P. Bales Fine Machine Gin Pulgaon Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

At Messrs. BENNETT and Co's., weekly sale, a magnificent pair of very showy black Arab entires, height 15.1, age six off. The property of a Ruling Chief proceding on a foreign tour. Originally cost Rs. 3,500.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE HEAPS OF COTTON WASTE, DROPPING, ETC., SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the "Jeewanji Press," Ghorupdeo, near Tank Bunder, on account of the Underwriters:—

18 full pressed bales of cotton waste, loose waste, dropping gunnies, etc., slightly damage by fire and water.

Also large heaps of Cotton (pala) of good staples in seprate lots.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 28th January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THIS WEEK'S CINEMA.
6-45 P. M. 6-45 P. M.
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
The Gorgeous French Drama:
"RICHELIEU"
Max Linder in the Farce
"THE PERSUASIVE POWER OF A REVOLVER"
The laughable French Comedy
"YOUTH MUST HAVE ITS DAY".
and the latest PATHE GAZETTE.
SUNDAY AT 6-45 P. M. and 10 P. M.
King Baggott in
THE MARBLE HEART.
The story of the dream adventures of an ancient Greek sculptor and of a modern artist's real life tragedy.
The American Comedy
LIZZIE BREAKS INTO THE HAREM.
The rollicking exploits of a modern girl.
Another real Farce:
THE RIDDLE OF THE SILK STOCKINGS.
Featuring King Baggott in an entirely different role.
And also latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

10 P.M. TO-NIGHT 10 P.M
LAST CONCERT
by
MADAME MARION KEMP
and her talented Company.
PROGRAMME.

MADAME KEMP will sing

Sink Red Sun.	Del Riego
Ombra Mai fu (by request)	Handel
Ave Maria (by request)	Paston Cooper.

with Violin obligato by Miss Wigmore.

Three Score & Ten.	Trevalsa.
Within a Mile O' Edinboro town	Scotch.
Land of Hope and Glory (by request)	Elgar

MISS IVY WIGMORE will play

Hungarian Dance	Brahms.
Berceuse	Faure
Caprice Viennois	Kreisler.

MR. HAROLD PROCTOR will play

Presto Agitato	Mendelssohn.
Waltz	Chopin.

MR. FRANCIS HALLS will sing

The Admiral's Broom,	Bevan.
Oh! Oh! Hear the Wild Winds Blow.	Mattei.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1-8. & As. 8.
Booking at S. ROSE & CO.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Friday, 28th January
A CINDERELLA DANCE
AND
SKATING AT THE RINK.
A SPACIOUS DANCING ENCLOSURE
Will be tastefully arranged in the centre of the Rink and the floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for Skaters so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.
Admission Re. 1. Skates Re. 1.
Ladies' admission including Skates Re. 1.
Rink Buffet will be kept open till midnight.
Tuesday, 15th February,
SECOND GRAND
FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT.

"THE POISONED ROOM" and **"THE VAMPIRE"**

Being 5th and 6th Episodes of

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The most entertaining and interesting series of films. Each episode absolutely complete in itself.

PATHE'S GAZETTE (Latest.)

"WHEN MICE MAKE MERRY"

Comic Cartoon by Bray.

"THE BELGIAN SHEEP DOG"

Educational series.

"FRESH FROM THE FARM"

Phunfilm Comic.

Time:—7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. nightly.

PRICES:—Boxes 6 Seats .. .. Rs. 9 0 — 1st Class .. .. .. As. 8
Balcony Seats .. .. Rs. 1 8 — 2nd „ .. .. .. „ 4
Reserved .. .. .. Re. 1 0 — 3rd „ .. .. .. „ 2

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30

To-night the most vigorous slice of history ever filmed

"SPARTACUS"

OR, THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS

This film, 6,000 feet long had the great honour of being shown before THEIR MAJESTIES KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.

9-30 TO-NIGHT, MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents

"THE SCAMPS." FROM THE PALACE THEATRE, London, in a Merry Vaudeville Entertainment.

SEE "The SCAMPS" Choral Society! "The SCAMPS" Picture Palace! The Largest and Most Original Concert Party Touring.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR

9-30 p.m. To-morrow 9-30 p.m.

Opening of the

CHARLES HOWITT

AND

A. PHILLIP COMPANY

SEASON

The epoch-making play

"MILESTONES"

A period play showing the evolution of dress, fashion and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

MONDAY, 31st.

Hall Caine's Great Drama

"THE PRODIGAL SON"

The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she has died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.

TUESDAY, 1st FEB.

The Thrilling Canadian Drama

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

This play describes the happening to a pood girl who seeks her fortune in Canada. She ir married to a farmer who wants a woman ts be his drudge. How the pair finally fino love and happiness one must visit the Royal Opera House to learn.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEB.

The Charming Mystical Comedy

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"

This is the dream of a selfish man who put his own comfort before the happiness of others. He dreams that he has become a poor man, and his experiences in the slums completely alter his character.

THURSDAY, 3rd FEB.

The Screaming Farce:

"WHAT THE BUTTLER SAW"

FRIDAY, 4th FEB.

Somerset Maugham's Charming Comedy

"JACK STRAW"

SATURDAY, 5th FEB.

Martin Harvey's

Great Classic Drama:

"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"

The Rat .. ..Charles Howitt.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.
Booking at ROSE & Co.

OPEN AIR DANCE

AT THE

BOMBAY GAS COY'S SOCIAL CLUB,

CHINCHPOOGLY—PAREL,

ON

Saturday, 5th February, 1916

at 9-30 p. m.

Admission Gent. Rs. 2 with Ladies.

V. N. PINTO, Hon. Ent. Sec

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Commencing Tuesday, February 1st.

Maurice E. Bandmann brings

THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA CO.

12 Nights only. 12 Nights only.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

The Hit of London and Calcutta
The exceedingly Clever Musical Comedy

"THE ONLY GIRL"

Now crowding the Apollo Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd.

The play of the moment. The sensation of London.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"

Now in its second year at the Royalty Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd.

The ever popular

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

Still running at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th.

Cyril Maude's London Triumph

"GRUMPY"

which has taken London & Calcutta by storm.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 5th

The exceedingly funny Review of Reviews

"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"

A fitting successor to "Step This Way."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY, 6th

The screamingly Funny and Nutty Farcical Comedy

"OH I SAY"

Adapted from the French Farce "Une Nuit des Noces."

A roar from start to finish!

Special Notice.—The New Bandmann Opera Company have just concluded a twelve weeks' record season at the Empire Theatre Calcutta, where they have been pronounced by both Press and Public as the best and most versatile Musical Company that has ever visited that city.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 8 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.....	6 8 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 8 2 per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 8 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	5 8 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg....	5 8 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins).	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. in tins)	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk-.	4 0 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

Children makes faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

AMUSEMENTS.

Clear the Decks for

"THE BROKEN COIN"
"THE BROKEN COIN"
"THE BROKEN COIN"

Chief Actors—Our well acquainted

"GRACE CUNARD—Known as "LUCILLE LOVE"

AND

"FRANCIS FORD"—Known as "VICTOR HUGO."

The Story is Admirable, Charming, Wonderful and Thrilling, etc., etc.

Begins on Saturday, 29th January, 1916.

Three Cash Prizes in each class out of Rs. 1,000 as under:—

Box Rs. 400; First Class Rs. 300; Second Class Rs. 200; Third Class Rs. 100.

NOW SHOWING

"The QUEST" 7,000 feet. **"The QUEST"** 7,000 feet.

RATES AND TIME AS USUAL.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road. **'Phone 1266**

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26.

Hartpool	Ward	Port Said

Jan. 27.

Orla	Moe	Port Sudan
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Barton	Hom	Alexandria
Hanametal	Lennox	Busra
Bellasco	Robertson	Alexandra

DEPARTURES.

Jan, 27,

Yetorofu Maru	Ogura	Kobe

The following steamer received port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer— City of Lahore for Karachi.

The following vessel entered the dock for loading on Thursday:—

Steamer—	Hartlepool	for	London.
,,	Barton	for	Hull.
,,	Orla	for	Hull.
,,	Bellasco	for	Hull.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 26th instant.

S. S. Hartlepool:—The steamer Hartlepool, 2,729 tons, Captain T. Ward, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Port Said, which port she left on the 4th instant in ballast.

S. S. Orla:—The steamer Orla, 2,536 tons, Captain E. M. N. Moe, arrived here yesterday from Port Sudan, in ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here to-day from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bellasco:—The steamer Bellasco, 2,460 tons, Captain S. H. Robertson, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 12th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Barton:—The steamer Barton, 2,404 tons, Captain J. Hom, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 5th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Hanametal:—The steamer Hanametal, 1,714 tons, Captain J. Lennox, arrived here yesterday from Busra, which port she left on the 20th instant, with general goods on board.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The steamer City of Lahore, 4,471 tons, Captain E. Laidlay, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers on board.

Thursday, 27th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Rajah	McLennon	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Palamcotta	Downing	M.M. & Co
D. & E. Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
G. Haru	Ede	N. Y. Kaisha
M. Nairung		T. M. & Co
N. Howorth	Ferguson	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Fernley	Potts	L. Dreyfus & Co
Q. Jane Radcliffe	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Peking	Melchior	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Atagosan Maru	Harie	N. Y. Kaisha
6 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
8 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O.S.N. Co
3 Berbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
4 City of Lahore	Laidlay	K. Nixon & Co
6 Silksworth Hall	Williams	L. Dreyfus & Co
17 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

H. D. D.

Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O.S.N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Uriana		M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barton	Hom	
Bellasco	Robertson	
Flor-de-Diu	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Hanametal	Lennox	
Hartlepool	Ward	Ralli Bros.
Isle of Mull	Weeks	
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Orla	Moe	

EXPORTS.

January 27.

FOR LONDON.

Kasser-I-Hind (s) 10 hhds Indian pickle, N. K. Jassawalla; 10 hhds Indian chatney, N. K. Jassawalla; 34 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 495 cwts. nuxvvomica R. Jewandas & Co.; 120 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jewandas & Co.; 20 cwts. cardamoms, M. R. Tata & Co.; 92 cwts. kajoo nuts, G. R. Hansraj & Co.; 204 cwts. gum kadayen, R. Dhamji & Co.; 62 cwts. fish maws, E. Molidina; 127 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin & Co.; 16 bales cowhides, P. E. Boyce & Sons; 404 bales hemp, Keedle Reeve & Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.

Berbera (s) 5,200 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kasser-I-Hind (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Son.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Bellasco (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jane Radcliffe (s) 1,008 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.; 13,978 cwts. groundnuts, K. M. Nathoo.

Hartlepool (s) 67,983 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Bros.; 6,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 20,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Orla (s) 64,495 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.

Berton (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, S. Nagindas; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 15,839 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL OR U. K. PORTS.

Orla (s) 1,750 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison & Co.

Berton (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fernley (s) 2,500 cwts. poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 3,000 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 37,000 cwts. groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin (s) 2 bales woolen numdas, H. Cawasjee.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 75 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Atagossa Maru (s) 1,800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Haru Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.

Atagossa Maru (s) 1,385 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

January 27.

City of Lahore from Liverpool, Agents, K. Nixon & Co.:—3 cases boots and shoes, 4 cases cycle and parts, 9 casks, 3 hhds, 3 crates earthenware, 66 crates, 115 bundles tyres, 74 cases biscuits, 13 cases confectionery, 18 cases bricks, 1 case motor cycle, 1 case sidecar, 2 cases, 2 truss leatlor belting, 6 cases, 1 truss leather belting, 6 cases, 1 truss leather, 2 bags feathers, 2 cases golden syrup, 3 cases marmelade, 10 cases peppermint, 116 casks nails, 2 barrels grease, 30 drums, 2 casks zinc chloride, 57 drums, 100 bags starch, 6 rolls, 1 bundle mattress, 140 crates glass bottles, 13 casks, 2 drums sulphur black, 52 barrels tallow, 50 bags soda ash, 1 case watches, 1 case cotton net, 1 case umbrellas, 1 case mixed linens, 1 case silk thread, 1 truss cotton rope, 6 cases oil cloth, 48 cases soap, 22 bales, 4 cases cotton yarn, 43 bales, 169 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind from London, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—7 casks plumbago crucibles. 42 cases medicine, 5 cases magnisium carbonate, 83 cases cider, 34 cases tyres, 3 drums, 1 case caustic soda, 1 case belladona extract 4 case syrup limes, 7 cases essential oil, 2 cases potass iodad, 6 casks, 4 cases ivory, 26 cases perfumed spirits, 29 cases boots and shoes, 2 cases syrup, 615 cases wine, 25 cases cream roses, 50 cases claret, 698 cases brandy, 30 cases capsules, 4 cases soda carbonate, 30 cases fruit salt, 39 cases biscuits, 55 cases fish, 10 cases paper, 213 cases gin, 32 cases bacon, 25 cases cheese, 20 cases hams, 20 drums boiler fluid, 24 boxes boiler composition, 1,116 cases confectionery, 643 kegs, 38 cases, 2 casks, 286 drums paint, 427 cases, 193 packages O. stores, 1 box pearls, 2 boxes specie, 543 bars silver, 6 boxes coins, 8 boxes bar gold, 67 cases essences, 30 barrels grapes, 2 cases motor car and parts, 10 drums colza oil, 140 kegs, 60 drums colza and cylinder oil, 38 cases mixed tissues, 8 cases mint gold thread, 4 cases Imt german silver thread 31 cases imt silver lametta, 19 cases gold thread, 26 cases malted milk, 50 bottles quick silver, 1 case leather belting, 1 case potasium sulphate, 5 cases tubes rubber, 1 case soda bicarbonate, 9 cases leather, 4 cases sanatogen, 174 cases varnish, 4 cases cream, 1 case bovril, 1 case, infants food, 3 cases veyelles, 1 case wax, 2 cases chinaware, 1 case spectacles. 18 cases c. l. oil, 9 cases glass bottles, 3 cases cycle and parts, 2,050 barrels, 613 drums cement, 26 cases cottons, 6 cases fruits, 66 cases photo materials, 2 cases perfumery, 1 case twine, 1 case linens, 1 case woollen goods, 1 case silk goods, 17 cases cigarettes. 11 cases cotton and silk tissue, 5 bales yarn, 8 bales yarn, 8 bales cotton wool, 145 cases tallow, 2 cases, 8 bales tobacco, 2 cases roots, 1 case umbrellas, 6 cases soap.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 26th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.944	Inches.
Temperature of Air	75.9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.0	,,
Dew point	65.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.713	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.2	,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	83.3	,,
Minimum do. do	67.3	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	N,ENE,WNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind do do.	95	Miles.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 27.

The disturbance in the north-west has again given local rain in Baluchistan, the heaviest amounts being one inch each at Kalat and Dalbandin.

The temperature is about normal along the North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—Local precipitation in Balu chistan, north Punjab and surrounding hills.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th January, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual Night temperature is in defect in the extreme southern district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately cloudly in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal or in defect in Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana; day temperature is also above normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain unsettled in north-west India but no precipitation of importance has been reported.

A few showers are likely in Baluchistan and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 27th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	62.3	50.8	92	0.50	3.00	—4.31
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	82.3	68.7	80	0.23	0.50	—1.43
Do. (25th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.1	55.2	48	..	0.13	—0.31
Rawalpindi	69.1	44.8	61	..	0.23	—3.13
Lahore	67.1	44.8	75	..	0.17	—1.21
Hissar	73.2	47.1	36	..	0.02	..
Ambala	69.7	42.1	67	..	0.23	—2.08
Delhi	71.0	51.2	45	..	0.02	—1.39
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.7	49.6	43	..	0	—0.88
Mainpuri	71.3	43.3	58	..	0.01	—1.19
Jhansi	77.4	47.6	44	..	0.24	—0.75
Cawnpore	72.6	45.1	80	..	0.02	—1.06
Allahabad	77.1	44.5	67	..	0.14	—1.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.5	55.8	79	..	0	—0.46
Karachi	77.6	62.6	88	..	0.13	—0.55
Ajmer	74.0	48.6	45	..	0.05	—0.74
Jaipore	75.8	49.1	49	..	0.11	—0.69
Kotah	78.5	53.6	52	..	0	—0.52
Mount Abu	68.7	56.9	37	..	0	—0.60
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.0	51.9	54	..	0	—0.38
Dwarka	83.3	61.9	71	..	0.19	—0.09
Veraval	82.9	62.1	38	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	86.1	50.9	33	..	0	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para	86.8	54.8	66	..	0	—0.32
Surat	94.1	69.7	66	..	0	—0.22
Ahmedabad	87.5	63.6	27	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	88.8	51.0	41	..	0	—0.27
Neemuch	79.1	52.2	46	..	0.08	—0.47
Indore	84.3	53.3	48	..	0.66	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.1	50.0	72	..	0.15	—1.30
Saugor	77.9	53.2	26	..	0.09	—1.40
Hoshangabad	80.1	52.2	57	..	0.12	—1.08
Khandwa	88.4	51.7	56	..	0.63	—0.31
Akola	90.2	56.2	45	..	1.72	0.27
Amroati	88.7	63.8	40	..	0.45	—0.96
Nagpur	87.6	60.3	48	..	0.16	—1.42
Chanda	88.9	62.0	73	..	0.62	—0.86
Raipur	85.7	57.6	59	..	0.33	—0.53
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.3	57.6	85	..	0.09	—0.45
Ratnagiri	84.3	68.9	63	..	0.31	0.15
Mormugao	84.2	70.7	95	..	0.94	—0.23
Karwar	84.9	68.0	95	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.8	54.4	43	..	0.16	—0.61
Ahmednagar	86.7	55.8	47	..	3.40	2.32
Poona	88.8	54.7	74	..	0.33	—0.74
Sholapur	90.2	61.3	54	..	1.27	0.21
Bijapur	88.4	63.9	52	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum	89.3	57.8	81	..	1.70	—0.21
Ahmedabad	86.4	57.2	46	..	1.82	0.77
Nizamabad (Indore).	90.9	62.7	66	..	0.88	0.05
Hyderabad	84.9	63.2	81	..	0.79	—0.46
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.4	69.9	61	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	86.8	68.7	81	..	13 29	7.03
Cochin	91.6	69.8	64	..	3.84	0.37
Colombo	87.3	68.2	79	..	27.84	7.06
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.7	65.7	87	..	20.73	14.51
Bellary	88.3	62.2	60	..	7.28	5.09
Cuddapah	89.4	68.5	63	..	9.44	4.82
Madras	85.8	65.0	83	..	21.24	1.42
Bangalore	81.4	55.1	73	..	3.60	0.03
Coimbatore	85.1	62.0	64	..	6.70	1.86
Trichinopoly	87.8	62.3	71	..	12.73	4.61
Negapatam	83.6	69.9	90	..	24.23	—4.10

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in
Thur.	27	m 3 1	26 11	27	m 9 24	17 7
		4 9a	25 8		9 19a	20 6
Fri.	28	m 3 42	26 3	28	m 10 21	17 7
		5 23a	25 0		10 31a	21 8
Sat.	29	m 4 41	25 6	29	m 11 37	17 6
		6 53a	25 3			
Sun.	30	m 6 2	24 11	30	m 0 41	22 [illegible]
		8 30a	26 3		1 1a	17 5
Mon.	31	m 7 33	24 11	31	m 2 23	21 7
		9 31a	27 6		2 15a	16 4
	Feb.					
Tues.	1	m 8 59	25 7	1	m 3 32	20 5
		10 20a	28 9		3 16a	15 6
Wed.	2	m 10 3	26 6	2	m 4 23	19 2
		11 3a	29 9		4 9a	14 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 27 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h 29m.
,, 28 (Friday)	,, 7h 14m	,, 6h 29m
,, 29 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 30m.
,, 30 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h 30m.
,, 31 (Monday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h 31m.
Feb. 1 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 31m.
,, 2 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 32m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January 28d.	6h	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	,, February 3d.	9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	,, ,, 11d.	3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 19d.	7h.	59-6m. a.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Jan. 27).

Mr. Chhaganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, District Deputy Assistant Political Agent Rewa Kantha, in charge Mewas, is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Second and Third Class Magistrates in the Pandu and Sankheda Mewas and the Second Class Magistrate, Umetha.

Major C. D. Field, 75 Carnatic Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim in addition to his military duties vice Captain A. R. L. King-Mason.

Mr. A. E. Adams, Consul for Sweden at Aden, resumed charge of his office on 13th December 1915.

Mr. Dattatraya Bhikaji Nesrikar, Mamlatdar of Hangal Taluka in the district of Dharwar, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. G. V. Jadhav, Acting Joint Subordinate Judge at Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on 4th January, 1916.

Mr. R. R. Shirgaokar, LL.B., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kanara, passed, on the 3rd January 1916, an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. Divakar Sumitrarao Modak M.A., to be a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules and to be under the orders of the Collector of Nasik.

Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Thana.

Mr. C. G. Adam, I.C.S. passed an examination in Hindustani on 3rd January, 1916.

Mr. Mangharam Chandiram, on the termination of the present acting appointment, to continue to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Chainrai Bulchand on deputation.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was allowed an extension of seven days' extraordinary leave without pay (not on medical grounds).

Mr. G. S. Henderson, Second Deputy Director of Agriculture has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted from the 6th February 1916, privilege leave in combination with leave on medical certificate up to six months.

Leave without pay in continuation of privilege laeve, from 18th to 26th December, 1915, both dates inclusive is granted to Engineer A. H. Baker, Royal Indian Marine.

Rev. Mr. J. C. Young, M.B., to hold charge of the combined duties of Health Officer of the Port of Aden and Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden, with effect from the 29th August 1915.

Mr. H. Skeen, Acting Superintendent of Government Printing, Bombay, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the date of relief by Mr. E. E. Coombs.

Mr. J. J. Watson should continue to act as Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, during Mr. Skeen's absence on leave.

Mr. E. E. Coombs Superintendent of Government Printing, Bombay, has been allowed three days' extension of furlough.

Lieut. Constantine Constantine Demetriadi to be Captain, vice R. H. Nicholas, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st September, 1915.

Mr. H. V. Holland M.B., F.R.C.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad, vice Lieutenant-Colonel V. B. Bennett, I.M.S. proceeding on military duty.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Captain E. J. Bolus has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from 15th January, 1916.

The services of Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department for special duty in connection with the survey to be undertaken for the improvement of communication in the forest of the Kanara District.

Mr. J. K. Williams, Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer Dharwar District, in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation, vice Mr. Haines.

On return from leave, Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Assistant Engineer is posted to the Deccan Irrigation Division, instead of to the Southern Division.

Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, L.C.E. Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Kanara District vice Mr. J. A. W. Cooper, Executive Engineer proceeding on combined leave.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Jagannath Vaman Kale, LL.B., and Mr. Mohanlal Parvatishankar Dave, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr. Y. B. Borkar B.A., District Deputy Collector, N.D., Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for one month from 27th December, 1915.

Mr. S. K. Wadeyar, L.Ag. Probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdar of Indi is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant J. Fenwick, I.S.M.D. (Retired), held medical charge of H. E. the Governor's Band, Body Guard, Household Establishment and Army Transport men with effect from the forenoon of 19th to the afternoon of 23rd November 1915 and from the forenoon of 24th December 1915 to the afternoon of 16th January 1916.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 27th January 1916 was 30.185 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH AT THE RATE OF 1LB. PER DAY.

HEALTH IMPROVES AT THE SAME TIME AND NERVES BECOME STEADY AND STRONG.

There are thousands of men and women about who would be vastly improved in appearance by the addition of a few pounds of solid healthy flesh. The angular flat-chested woman never looks attractive however well she may dress, and a thin, scaggy man never appears prosperous Appearance counts for much in these days, and those who wish to improve their appearance and at the same time benefit their health cannot do better than obtain a supply of phormoid from the chemist, and combine this with their food. Chemists supply phormoid in standard 50-grain tablets, which are suitable for both men and women, but it should be noted that in the case of women the tablets act firstly upon the bust, and they should therefore not be used by women who object to a full, firm bust. One 20-grain phormoid tablet eaten about half-an-hour before meals provides just the nourishment the nerves crave for—they become steady and strong; the general health improves remarkably and soon the scales register a decided gain in weight, an increase of as much as 1lb. per day being gained in some cases. 2892

COMMERCIAL.

JAPANESE DYES.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FOR NEW ENTERPRISES.

Full details of the plan of the Japanese Government to encourage the manufacture of dyes and chemicals are now available. Mr. E. F. Crowe, the British Commercial Attache at Yokohama reports that subsidies will be granted under the following regulations:—

The Japanese Government will pay three subsidies: one, to a company specialising in the manufacture of dyestuffs whose capital is at least 6,000,000 yen (one yen equal 2s. 0½d.); the second, to a company manufacturing glycerine and carbolic acid, whose capital is at least 1,200,000 yen; and the third to a company manufacturing drugs, whose capital must be at least 500,000 yen.

Anyone who desires to organise a subsidised company for the manufacture of dyestuffs and chemicals must apply to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for permission to establish the projected concern, but in the case of drugs permission should be sought from the Minister for Home Affairs. When part of the capital is paid up, the first general meeting of the shareholders completed, and the new company duly registered in the courts, the promoters of the company are entitled to ask for a subsidy.

The Government guarantees to each company a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, making up any deficit. Each company must lay aside one-twentieth of its net annual profits as a reserve fund. If its shares are issued at above par the premium must be included in the reserve fund.

A special reserve fund is also to be provided in order that the company may become self-supporting as soon as possible, and to this fund will go one-half of the excess net profits after the dividend of 8 per cent. per annum has been paid. The balance of the excess may be distributed amongst the shareholders, the maximum dividend from this source not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum; the residue will be included in the special reserve fund. The conduct of the subsidised companies will be under the strict surveillance of the Government.

The products provided for under this law are as follows:—

Acetanilide, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, antipyrin, bromine, hydrate of chloral, chloroform, cresol, formalin, glycerine, guaiacol, caustic potash, potassium carbonate, creosote; alkaloids; and chemical compounds and derivatives of the foregoing.

The by-products obtained from coal by dry distillation process, as follows:—

Light oil and neutral oil, crude and refined benzol, toluol, xlol, carbolic acid, napthalin, and anthracine.

Materials from gunpowder and explosives are to be manufactured, as follows:—

Carbolic acid and glycerine.

A translation of the Imperial Ordinance and regulations concerning the encouragement of the manufacture of the above mentioned products in Japan may be consulted by British firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-Street, E. C.

According to a further report from Mr. Crowe, three companies are being organised with a view to obtaining Government subsidies under the above regulations One company, engaged in the manufacture of glycerine, with a capital of 3,000,000 yen, intends to take over the business, etc., of an oil company at Osaka. The second company, manufacturing medicines and chemicals, intends to specialise in the manufacture of formalin and its derivatives, and in other carbon compounds. This company will have a capital of 500,000 yen, and will acquire the formalin works of an existing Japanese concern engaged in the production of acetic acid. The third company produces medicines, and will have a capital of 1,000,000 yen.

Mr. Crowe also reports, with reference to the proposed establishment by the Japanese Government of a company for the manufacture of dyestuffs, that it has now been arranged that the proposed company will be formed with a capital of 8,000,000 yen. The first factory will be built in Tokio or Osaka, or in the north of Kiushiu (properly close to the Wakamatsu ironworks, whence the necessary benzol will be obtained.)

SILVER IN 1915.

In their annual circular Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid give an interesting survey of the silver market during the past year. After fluctuating between 22 5.16d. and 27 1-16d. the price of the metal closes the year in the neighbourhood of 26d. per ounce, showing a net rise of about 3½d. for the year. Taking a general view of the market during the past year, Messrs. Mocatta say:—

"The principal feature has undoubtedly been the abnormal purchases for the Royal Mint, which have amounted during the twelve months, to nearly £3,000,000. This large demand for coinage is, of course, chiefly due to the practical withdrawal of gold coin from circulation. Large quantities of silver coin have no doubt also been taken out of the country by the military, and the payment of recruits and the high wages paid to munition workers have also tended to increase the demand. And what has taken place in the United Kingdom has also to some extent occurred in the countries of our principal Allies, both France and Russia requiring silver, though till recently their purchases have been comparatively small.

"On the other hand, the shipments to India, which last year fell to a lower total than they had for many years, have been even lesss this year, and do not amount to four millions sterling, which in view of the good crops, proves the influence that the difficultiee of transportation have had on the export of Indian produce.

"Mexico, which still remains in a state of revolution, has been able to export very little silver. The arrivals from Canada have also been smaller than last year, but this need not be entirely due to diminished production, but probably to rather more coming here via New York, the producers preferring to have their money before the silver crosses the Atlantic, though thanks again to the vigilance of the Navy the regular arrivals of silver have not been interfered with, even for one week, since the beginning of the war."

THE OUTLOOK.

As usual, in the silver market the outlook is somewhat obscure, but Messrs. Mocatta consider the prospects good, and that higher prices are probable. The circular adds:—

"The great demand for home coinage has, of course, to a large extent now been satisfied, and the Mint purchases can hardly continue on anything like the same scale, but both Russia and France are expected to require large amounts, in spite of the notes of low denomination used in those countries, and silver will be sooner or later wanted for coinage all over Europe to replace the gold withdrawn from circulation. Such is the scarcity of small change in Russia that the Finance Minister recently promulgated an order making postage stamps legal tender for small amounts. Some stamps have been specially reprinted on stout paper, almost card, for use in place of small silver and copper coins.

"India, too, it must be noted, has during the past twelve months imported much less gold and silver. This great reduction in the import of treasure, in spite of their prosperity, must be made up for eventually and as gold is not likely to be available in any quantity for some years, it points to a large demand for silver from that quarter.

"On the other hand, it is hoped that the conditions in Mexico may gradually become more settled, and should this prove to be the case, the shipments of silver from that country would probably increase very rapidly."

PERSIAN GULF TRADE.

For a long time German ambitions in Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf have been well defined, and before the war passenger and cargo services were maintained regularly from Hamburg to Muscat, Bunder Abbas, and Bussorah, while in addition the Hamburg-American line in June of last year concluded an agreement with a Liverpool company for joint sailings from the United Kingdom and the Continent to Persian Gulf ports. Moreover, about that time, too, an Anglo-German understanding was arrived at in connection with the navigation of the Tigris and the Euphrates, Messrs. Lynch and the directors of the Bagdad railway agreeing to settle a protracted dispute over the former's concession by establishing a new company on the basis of their joint interests. The Lynch associations with Mesopotamia date back to 1834, when a firman of Sultan Mahmud conceded the shipping on the Euphrates to Stephen Lynch, who some thirty years later left that river and betook himself and his steamers to the Tigris. The assistance given by this firm to the British expedition is already well known.

The exports to the Persian Gulf from Europe in the order of their importance are Manchester cotton goods, sugar, copper, and iron, as well as coal for bunkering steamers, and there is every reason to believe that when conditions are again normal important developments will take place. The completion of the scheme for the irrigation of Mesopotamia, with which British contractors are chiefly concerned, will bring vast area of land into cultivation for cotton and grain, while the opening up of the oilfields will increase considerably shipping activities.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool Jan. 26th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	..
" Imports	..	4,000
Mid. Americans	..	..8.11 —2
Egyptian F.G.F. . ..	..	11.40 —5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Mar.	12.18 —1
	July	12.56 —2
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar.	12.02—15
..	July	12.50 —3
Egyptian Future Closing Prices	Mar.	11.43
..	May	11.62
..	July	11.71

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
January.	7.91
Jan.-Feb.	7.91
Feb.-Mar.	7.88
Mar.-Apl.	7.85
Apl.-May.	7.81
May-June.	7.77
June-July.	7.73
July-Aug.	7.69
Aug.-Sept.	7.58
Sept.-Oct.	7.43
Oct.-Nov.	7.36
Nov.-Dec.	7.31
Dec.-Jan.	7.28
Jan.-Feb.	7.23

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 26th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
January	7.95	6
Jan.-Feb.	7.95	6
Feb.-March	7.92	6
March-April	7.89	6
April-May	7.85	5
May-June	7.81	5
June-July	7.77	5
July-Aug.	7.73	5
Aug.-Sept.	7.62	5
Sept.-Oct.	7.47	4
Oct.-Nov.	7.40	3
Nov.-Dec.	7.35	2
Dec.-Jan.	7.32	3
Jan.-Feb.	7.27	3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	5.90
" " Fully Good	..	6.05
" " Fine ..	..	6.20
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good	..	6.34
" " Fully Good	..	6.48
" " Fine ..	..	6.63
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	6.40
" " " Fine	..	6.70
M.G. Broach, Good..	..	7.60
" " Fully Good	..	7.75
" " Fine ..	..	7.90
M.G. Scinde, Good..	..	5.90
" " Fully Good	..	6.05
" " Fine ..	..	6.20

Unchanged.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 26th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs. Rs.
20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
16,000 " " to Bombay } 3,84,000
3,43,000 " " to Madras
Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-4 3/32.
" Bombay }
Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 9% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs. Rs.
18,71,000 were allotted to Calcutta
19,21,000 " " to Bombay } 39,92,000
2,00,000 " " to Madras
Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-4 1/8
" Bombay }
Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 9% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.
6,24,000 were alloted. to Bombay.
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 3/32
Min. Rate Received Calcutta 9% { above thatrate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 2,42,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments.
Transfers—Calcutta Rs. 23,00,000 } 1-4 5/32
" Bombay " 11,00,000
" Madras " 11,50,000
" Deferred Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 26th.

Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports (mutilated) 23,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. Nil
" " to Continent .. 3,000
Futures at New York Mar. .. .. 12.09—5
Futures at New York July .. .. 12.46—6
Spot Cotton at New York .. ..12.10—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchgd. 11.88—12
Futures at New Orleans March .. 11.91—8
Futures at New Orleans July .. 12.38—8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 8½
Demand Bill. 4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars 57

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 26th.

Consols. 2½ % 59 1/8—¼
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal 53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan. 80½ } Unchd.
Government Securities 3% 69½
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. 27.96
Previous Price 27.96

London, Jan. 26th.

Bar Silver Spot 27 1/16—3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to Less Demand.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. Unchgd. 5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 5½—1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5½ } Unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5½
Interest day to day loans 4½
" 7 day market loans 4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £787,000
The sum of £1,000,000 has been released from Egypt.

SKINS.

London, Jan. 26th.

Goat Skin Sale closed to-day strongly.
Goat Skins:—
Madras Prime } Eight pence dearer.
" Medium }
" Ordinary 6d. dearer.
Bombay 6d. dearer.
Sheep Skins Firm with a good Demand.
Sheep Skins Madras a penny higher.

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 26th.

3½ % 1925—1928 unchgd. .. £ 89½
4½ % 1925—1945.. .. .. £ 97—1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Jan. 26th.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Kozario Santa Fee—60 lbs. 61½ lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Mar. Seller Value 67

AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian }
Victorian. } April Paid 72
New South Wales }

BARLEY.
Karachi Barley, Not offered.

SEEDS.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis. Jan.-Feb. Nominal. 70
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal 81

LINSEED.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April.-May. 75

COTTONSEED.
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan-Feb. Hull Value 14-10-0

METALS.
English best Selected Copper £115
Standard Copper G M.B. £90
Copper Braziers £127
Yellow Metal 14½
Hard Spelter 65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O.B. 4 % F O B. Liverpool £25-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie £ 5-7-6

FREIGHT.
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta
Feb.-Mar. 20
July.-Sept. Nominal 18/3
Raw Java, O. & F. Bombay and Karachi
Feb.-March 20/1½
July-September Nominal. 18/4½
Fine White Java O. & F. Calcutta
Feb.-March 24/3
July-September Nominal 20/3
Fine White Java, O. & F. Bombay and
Feb.-March 24/4½
July-September Nominal. 20/4½
Tone.—Quiet.

RUBBER.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Value Paid. 3/2½
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. Value 3/4

London, Jan. 26th.

LINSEED.
Linseed Calcutta
Jan.-Feb. Sellers 80/6—6d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 27.

The market to-day opened quiet with G. Broach quoted 284 and ruled steady throughout the day.

Business was strictly limited and ready cotton was in poor demand.

We quote:—
Good Broach, April, 283½.
Fully Good Bengal, March, 217.
Fine K/Akola, March, 251.
Fine K/Akola, May, 256.
Fully Good Bengal, January 1917, 222.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	...	284	..	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	226/7	217/8	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	...	224	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	219	...	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	..	233/4	221	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		168	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	268	..	..	"
M G Akola Khm.,	..	252	..	..	"
Do.	..	255½	..	..	May 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	..	..	"
M. G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..	"
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Westerns..	..	..	..	..	"
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..	"
H. G. Nilgaum ..	..	..	..	..	"
M G. Broach ..	..	224	..	..	Mar. 1916

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh ..	175,282	56,225 pl.	119,057
Central India ..	41,059	9,022 pl.	32,037
Berar & Nagar ..	104,546	25,345 pl.	79,201
Berar	305,122	116,136 pl.	188,986
Central Provinces	78,646	64,317 pl.	14,329
Compta & Dharwar.	46,530		
North-Westerns.	26,727		
Coconada.	7,446	18,054 pl.	72,284
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	9,635		
Dholleras.. ..	41,980	8,881 pl.	33,099
Broach	21,525	99 pl.	21,426
Rajputana ..	28,816		
N. W. Prov. ..	249,460	182,590 pl.	203,466
Sind-Punjab. ..	107,780		
Persian ..	377	21 pl.	356
American ..	..	..	..
Egyptian ..	551	447 pl.	104
Other Sorts ..	2,007	788 pl	1,219
Total ..	1,247,469	482,925 pl.	764,544

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 27th January, 1916, 5-30 p.m.,

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	236	224	216	..	Ready.
	..	227	219	..	1/25th March.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	216	208	..	Ready.
	..	217	..	..	1/25th March.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	232	220	..	Ready.
	..	232	220	..	1/25th March.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	245	..	Ready.
Barsee	..	..	238	..	Ready.
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	253	245	..	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Kghm.	..	255	247	..	Ready.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	251	243	..	1/25 March.
	..	255	247	..	1/25 May.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	257	249	..	Ready.
	..	254	..	..	1/25 March.
Dhamangaum	..	260	252	..	Ready.
Poolgaum(M.G.	..	257	..	..	1/25 March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready.
	..	260	..	..	1/25 March
Nagpore	..	269	261	..	Ready.
Rampt (M.G.)	..	266	..	..	1/25 March
WardhaH'ghat (M.G.)	..	269	261	..	Ready.
	..	263	..	..	1/25 March
Broach (M.G.)	..	294	..	..	Feb./March.
	..	292	..	283	1/25 April
Mathla(M.G.)	..	228	216	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
BhagalkoteBija pur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawdg.Dharwar	..	..	..	285	Ready
	..	..	..	292	April/May
Westerns(M.G.)	..	..	..	270	Ready
	..	..	..	277	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	265	do.
	..	..	..	270	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	280	do.
	..	..	..	294	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise started) "Saitha Terms." i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPT OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 26th January 1916:—

Cotton	.....	17,199 Bales.
Wheat	.....	9,094 cwts.
Linseed	.....	5,076 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	...	2,039 "
Ginjellyseed	.....	5,913 "
Groundnuts	.....	9,322 "
Castorseed	.....	3,634 "
Rice	.....	6,081 "
Mirabollams	.....	1,497 "
Cottonseed	.....	26,243 "
Mowraseed	.....	760 "
Gram	.....	1,565 "
Joowar	.....	5,199 "
Maize	.....	11 "
Barley	.....	2,753 "

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. B14

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 27th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 13 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 14 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	39 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	35 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 6 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	35 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6 10 3
Linseed May	8 12 0
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40 0 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D.-D. Mail ..... 1s. 4½d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-32d. Feb.
Bank's Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 15-32d. to 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward ... 1s. 4 7-16d. Feb.
Do. 6 m-s. ready ..... 1s. 4 11-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do 193¾
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 142
Do. Shanghai 193
60 d-s. Yokohama 153

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-10-0
Australian do.	25-0-0
Bombay do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-4-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 27.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened slightly easy to-day, but firmed up before close. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood steady.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 472½.

Fazulbhai stood unchanged at Rs. 427½.

Standards were placed at Rs. 1,030.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,300, declined to Rs. 1,292½ but closed at Rs. 1,305.

Centrals stood stationary at Rs. 1,992½, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,485 and Kohinoors at Rs. 662½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 222½, Crescent at Rs. 105, Indian Bleaching at Rs. 143¾ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 237½.

Simplex declined to Rs. 335.

Globe Mill shares showed some activity today and changed hands at Rs. 50.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 217, improved to Rs. 222, but closed at Rs. 220.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 885 x.d.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,110.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 107½ and Deferred at Rs. 282.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 114½ and Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 105½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 220.

Shivrajpur Syndicate shares changed hands at Rs. 18.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares were placed at Rs. 170 and Alcock and Ashdowns at Rs. 437.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 81¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95½ (long dated).

INDIAN WHEAT EXPORTS.

NO SHIPMENTS ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT IN DECEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

According to a return issued by the Department of Statistics there were no exports of wheat on Government account during December 1915 as in the preceding two months.

Exports of wheat during nine months, April to December 1915, on Government account amounted to 533,400 tons valued at Rs. 689 lakhs, of which 507,200 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom, 14,400 tons to Gibraltar, 1,200 tons to Malta and Gozo, 5,600 tons to Holland and 5,000 tons to Australia. Shipments on private account were 247 tons in December and 245 tons in November; during the nine months, April to December 1915, the total amounted to 116,100 tons valued at Rs. 151 1/5 lakhs, of which 98,000 tons were exported to the United Kingdom, 12,700 tons to France, 3,100 tons to Cape Colony and the remainder (2,300 tons) to Mascat, Aden, Bahrein Island, Hongkong, East Africa, Natal, Asiatic Turkey, Red Sea and to other minor countries. Exports of wheat both on private and Government account for nine months this year are on the level of last year but 44 per cent below those of 1913

Feel like giving up, worried despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. A 5

THE BANK OF BARODA, Ltd.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., was held at the Registered Office, near Sarkarwada, Baroda, on Wednesday last, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—

"Before formally moving the adoption of the Seventh Annual Report and Balance Sheet of this Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1915, which having been circulated among the Shareholders may be taken as read, I desire to refer to a few of the more salient features of the work of the Bank during the past year.

"The working Capital of the Bank has gone up from Rs. 1,08,96,616 at the end of 1914 to Rs. 1,21,52,438 at the same date in 1915. The greater portion of this increase is due to the larger amount of current accounts and Savings Bank deposits which is a sure sign that the smaller investing public is getting greater confidence in our concern. The cash we held on that day amounted to Rs. 22½ lakhs excluding investments amounting to Rs. 4½ lakhs, which is a little more than 50 per cent. of both the above class of deposits.

Provision has been made for writing down the Government Paper to Rs. 80 per cent., i.e., the market rate. In doing this we had to show a reduction in the profits of Rs. 28,125. I am, however, sure that you will approve of this action of the Directors for thereby our position becomes more sound inasmuch as in case of need we can realize the full amount standing against the heading of investment in our Balance Sheet. The Reserve Fund has been increased by Rs. 75,000 thus bringing the total to Rs. 4,50,000. We are also building up a reserve for bad and doubtful debts which will now stand at Rs. 100,000 and which we hope, we will have seldom to touch. With these facts before you, you will, I am confident, consider the result of the last year's working as very satisfactory and I take this opportunity of congratulating you on the same. This welcome result is mainly due to the hard work and the business acumen of our Manager, Mr. Randle, whose splendid services in the interest of the Bank are as much known, I believe, to you as to your Directors and it is but fitting that we should put on record, our appreciation of the excellent work done by him and the staff during the last year.

We must take this opportunity of expressing our sense of gratefulness to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb who has since the inception of this institution taken a keen personal interest in its growth and it must be a matter of great satisfaction to his Highness that within seven years our Bank has sufficiently grown to be an important factor in the economic development of the State.

I may also express our thankfulness to the various State officials who have by their sympathy and advice rendered valuable assistance to the Bank.

At the last year's General Meeting reference was made to the evil effects of the War on our business. The end of that War is not yet in sight but we hope and pray that it will soon be brought to a successful issue, so that pre-war conditions may again prevail to the advantage of trade whose growth is so necessary to profitable banking.

I have now much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the Report."

The Report and Balance Sheet to 31st December, 1915, and the recommendation of the Directors as to the disposal of the profits were adopted and sanctioned; the retiring Directors, Mr. Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar and Sheth Manilal Rewadas were re-elected; Messrs. K. S. Aiyar & Co., and Rao Bahadur Hargovindas D. Kantawala, were appionted Auditors for the current year and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

NEW BERAR COMPANY.

The Forty-second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited was held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Churchgate Street, when the following report for the year ending 30th September 1915 was submitted and passed by the Shareholders:—

The Company's presses turned out 51,555 bales in the past season as compared with 82,627 baes in the season 1913-14. The Profit and Loss Account shows a credit balance of Rs. 37,246-11-11 from which your Directors propose to set aside Rs. 20,000, to Depreciation Fund. To the balance of Rs. 17,246-11-11 they propose to add Rs. 15,000 from Equalising Dividend Fund Account and pay a Dividend of Rs. 25 per Share, free from income-tax, equal to 5 per cent. This will absorb Rs. 31,250 and leave a balance of Rs. 996-11-11 to be carried forward to next year's account. Mr. J. A. Grant retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Auditors will have to be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LIMITED.

The Thirtieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, was held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Church Gate Street, and the following Directors report was passed and a Dividend declared for the year ending 30th September 1915:—

The Company's presses turned out 31,042 bales in the past season as compared with 56,536 bales in the season 1913-14. The Profit and Loss Account shows a credit balance of Rs. 51,706-0-5 from which your Directors propose to set aside Rs. 20,000 to Depreciation Fund. From the balance they propose to pay a Dividend of Rs. 6¼ per share, free of income-tax, equal to 5 per cent which will absorb Rs. 31,250, leaving a balance of Rs. 456-0-5 to be carried forward to next year's account. Mr. Pestonji N. Masani retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

"The Scamps," Excelsior Theatre.

Bombay University Special Convocation for conferring Degree of LL. D. on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

Rev. J. N. Farquhar's public lecture on "Indian Painting," Bowen Memorial Hall, Girgaum, 9 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

Preliminary meeting of leading citizens re. welcome to H. E. Lord Hardinge, Municipal Hall, 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Meeting.

Lecture on "Malaria," by Dr. K. B. Shroff, Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6-30 p.m.

British and Foreign Bible Society, Annual Meeting of Bombay Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A., Hall, Wodehouse Road, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Spartacus; 9-30 p.m. "The Scamps."

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding,

Jan. 28.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be allotted for Class Firing this week end to "A" and "B" Troops.

"A" Troop Saturday afternoon 29th.

"B" Troop Sunday morning 30th.

Train leaves Church Gate Station, Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers under Captain H. J. Wallis, (T.A.), on Monday 31st instant at the Times of India Office at 6-15 p.m.

Promotion.—Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department No. 43 dated Delhi 14th January 1916 is republished for information:—

Veterinary Lieutenant John Crawford, to be Veterinary Captain dated 20th September 1915.

Attachment.—The undernamed Trooper is attached to this Corps for drill and instruction and posted to "A" Troop:—

Trooper G. Mumford (Calcutta Light Horse).

Embarkation.—Monday 31st January, "A" and "C" Troops. Alexandra Dock, Jetty End 7 a.m.

A. E. BAIRD, 2nd Lieut.,
2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

Jan. 28.

13. Parade.—"E" (Cyclist) Coy. will parade once a week until further notice i.e. on Wednesday evening at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding.

Jan. 27.

No. 34—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade on Saturday 29th instant at 7 a.m. for 10" B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 35—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday, 30th instant at 9-15 a.m. Rifle Drill.

Sunday 30th instant at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill.

Sunday 30th instant at 11 a.m. Lecture.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 37—Parades.

Friday 28th instant at 4-45 p.m. Battery Drill.

Sunday 30th instant at 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

The following surplus stores are for sale and can be purchased from the Quarter Master by members of the Corps:—

Boots brown per pair ..... Rs. 7-12.
Boots black per pair ..... Rs. 6-6.

B.V.A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There will be a spoon shoot at Colaba British Infantry Range at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday the 30th idem. Distances 200, 300, and 500 yards.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonmer V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—The Entry of the Gladiators ...Fucik
Overture—Morning Noon and Night .....Suppe
Valse—"Ligeunerspriman" .....Kalman
Selection—La Traviata .....Verdi
Song (Cornet Solo)—The Serenade ...Schubert
Melodies from—The Spring Chicken ...Monckton.
Bell Gavotte—Les Cloches de St. Malo .....Rimmer.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Mooltan which left Bombay on the 2nd instant arrived in London on Wednesday, the 26th instant. All well.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Mongolia with the outward Mails of the 14th instant passed Suez at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th instant.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, at 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 13th March 1916.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Muljibhai Asharam Oza, the proprietor of Shri Morvi Arya Subodh Natak Mandli, will give a benefit performance of his play "Sati Anasuya" on Tuesday, Feb. 8, in aid of the Shrimali Vidyottejak Fund.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There was one attack and one death from plague in Bombay on Wednesday, both being reported from Sion. There were seven attacks and four deaths from small-pox. The total number of deaths from all causes was 77, against 74 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 96 of 1914.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

While Mr. Hirji Khetsi was driving in his motor car along Queen's Road together with his chauffeur who was standing on the footboard, the nub of a passing carriage struck the man and he was knocked down on the road. He received several abrasions and was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment where he was detained.

ROBBED BY CUSTOMERS.

A cloth merchant named Atmaram Yeshwant has reported to the Police that on Wednesday morning two Mahomedans came to his shop at C. P. Tank and asked for some blankets. After they were shown the men left without buying anything. The shopkeeper found after a short time that some pieces of embroidery and embroidered cloth of the value of Rs. 200 were missing.

LADY HARDINGE HOSPITAL.

Shrimant Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, paid a visit to Lady Hardinge War Hospital yesterday morning. The Chief was much pleased with the excellent arrangements made for the comfort and medical treatment of the brave men. He had with him some baskets of nice fruit which were distributed among the wounded soldiers. The patients highly appreciated the generous gift.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on Monday the 31st instant at 6 p.m., when addresses will be given by the Rev. J. Hope Moulton D. D. (Manchester) and the Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., (President of the Auxiliary). The chair on the occasion will be taken by the Hon. Mr. George Carmichael.

THE SKATING RINK.

The success of the previous dancing and skating sessions has induced the Rink management to announce another similar event tonight when extended accommodation will be provided for dancers, without diminishing the skating course. Skating and dancing will proceed simultaneously from 9-30 to midnight and those attending may anticipate an enjoyable evening.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood the Rev. Mr. J. N. Farquhar, will deliver a public lecture on "Indian Painting" at 9 p.m., (S.T.), tomorrow in the Bowen Memorlia Hall, Girgaum. The lecture will be illustrated by Lantern Slides. Mr. Cecil L. Burns, Principal School of Art will preside.

The Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at their respective places on Sunday. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. H. Khan and the Junior Class by Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 22nd instant as follows:—Bombay City 12 Surat Town and Port 26, Kalyan Port 1, Other places in Thana District 1, Nasik District 232, Satara District 63, Ahmednagar District 29 Poona Town 6, Other places in Poona District 78, Sholapur Town 96, Other places in Sholapur District 881, Alibag Port 1 Other places in Kolaba District 1, Belgaum District 167, Hubli Town 20, Other places in Dharwar District 96, Bijapur District 139 Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 309, Savnur State 4, Satara Agency 16, Akalkote State 34, Bijapur Agency 31 and Surat Agency 10, Total 2,253.

KHOJA KHAN MAHOMED HABIBBHAI A. V. SCHOOL.

The above school was visited on Tuesday by Kham Saheb Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed, Proprietor and Editor of the "Akhbar-e-Islam," Mr. Mahomed Hashan Banatwala, a trustee of the Bai Jenabai Khoja Orphanage and Mr. Habib-ur-Rehman, of the "Paisa Akhbar" of Lahore. The party were received by the Head Master, who conducted them over the school premises. Inspection was made of all the classes of the school, in some of which the number of boys present was at its full. This greatly impressed the visitors. The party afterwards proceeded to the school's new Science Laboratory, where the Master-in-charge explained to the guests the various things purchased for the instruction of the boys. Finally, a move was made towards the library. The visitors expressed their satisfaction at all they had heard and seen; and on departing, promised to lend their support to the several useful schemes the Head Master has devised for the betterment of the Institution.

PADRI MURDER CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

The Special Tribunal to-day examined the twelve accused in the Padri Murder Case. They absolutely denied all allegations against them, preferred ignorance of the incriminating articles alleged to have been delivered by them, repudiated the confessions which stood in the names of six of them as having been made under the pressure of the police and ascribed their own implication in the case to the machinations of their enemies and the police.

The Tribunal framed charges against all the accused charging (1) four, with murder and dacoity, (2) three with conspiracy and abetment of murder, commission of dacoity and (3) others with conspiracy and abetment of murder and dacoity. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The case was adjourned to 4th February, 1916, to enable them to put in their defence.

The Special Commissioners will to-morrow resume the hearing of the conspiracy case.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CONCERT, DRAMA AND CINEMA.

Variety is the keynote of the week-end bills at the Royal Opera House this week. Last night and to-night at 10 o'clock Madame Marian Kemp and her company were and are to be the attraction, and at the first show at 6-45 p.m. an unusually good cinematograph programme is being screened. This will be taken off after to-morrow evening, and for both Sunday performances and at 6.45 during the remainder of next week another very fine bill will be presented.

But of the three different kinds of entertainment, popular taste will undoubtedly lean towards the drama, as presented by the Howitt-Phillips Company. To-morrow night sees the opening of the season with "Milestones." There are several notable plays to be performed next week also, and great interest will be taken in Somerset Managham's strong Canadian play "The Land of Promise," which was so well received in London when Miss Irene Vanbrugh and Mr. Godfrey Tearle took the leading parts. Those who like Hall Caine will also be well catered for. Booking at Rose & Co.'s is steadily advancing and the prospects of the season are highly encouraging.

"THE SCAMPS."

The following interesting tit-bit is culled from "Mr. Gossips" column in the Mail issue of the "Daily Mirror."

"A Musical Scamp." Wolesley Charles, of "Nicely Thanks" fame, looked in to say good-bye to me yesterday. He sails today for the shiny East, where he is taking his concert party, "The Scamps" on a year's tours through India, Siam, China and Japan. Wolseley Charles is one of the few really brilliant pianists who have tuned to the lighter forms of entertainment. But he can move music-hall audience with his perfect rendering of classic pieces when he likes.

He tells me that in order to get together his company he had to turn recruiting sergeant. Every one of the male "Scamps" is a certified ineligible. When he was engaging the company he said to any suitable man: "I'll take you if the Army won't." Go down to Whitehall and enlist If they won't have you come with me." The Army got nearly twenty recruits before Charles completed his company.

"The Scamps" were to have opened at Cairo, but the new regulations forbidding the entrance of European women into Egypt made that impossible, so the party begins to amuse Asia and Bombay on the 23rd of the month—war permitting."

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

To-morrow night at the Olympia Theatre begins a fascinating story of love and adventure, in which the leading parts are taken by the inimitable Grace Cunard and Francis Ford of "Lucille Love" celebrity. It is a story, we are told finely wrought and finely filmed. It tells how Kitty Gray, an American newspaper reporter, finds and purchases half an old coin that she discovered in the window of an old curiosity shop. She is so impressed by the inscription which promises romance and adventure that she gives up her position on the newspaper in order to devote herself to solving the mystery. The derision of her editor moves her to bet him a year's salary that she can do it.

She starts for the strange country and throughout the story she is shadowed by those who strive to thwart her at every turn.

How she triumphs over the most astounding obstacles, her hair-breadth escapes and thrilling adventures are told in the Universal's new magnificent picture serial, The Broken Coin, founded on the story by Emerson Hough, the famous author who wrote such masterpieces of fiction as "The Mississippi Bubble," "54-40 or Fight," and scores of other huge successes. He has outdone his previous efforts in this wonderful story of The Broken Coin, which is played by the strongest and most brilliant combination of moving picture stars ever brought together.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the wounded Officers in St. George's Hospital on Wednesday afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. A. H. Grant and Mrs. Grant are staying at Government House.

At the invitation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Lord Carmichael will lay the foundation stone on the 9th February of the New Royal Exchange in Clive Street, Calcutta.

On February 5th his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma gives at the Government House a garden party to the Burmese officials and their wives in Rangoon town and adjoining districts.

The death of Maharani Jhaligi Sahiba of Narsingarh took place on the 25th instant. Her Highness was the second daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Talsam.

Dr. H. Marcus Fernando, of Colombo, with Mrs. and Miss Fernando and Mr L. B. Fernando, has arrived in Bombay after a tour in South and North India They will be leaving by the P. and O. steamer Mongolia next week for Colombo.

Captain R. A. Chambers, I.M.S., Staff Surgeon, Bangalore leaves for service in Mesopotamia at once being relieved by Lt.-Col. E. C. Pereira, I.M.S., from Trichinopoly.

Regarding the placing of Mr. Gavin Scott on special duty to study the Municipal system in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat in connection with the proposals to revise the Rangoon Municipal Act, the Bombay Government have offered Mr. Scott every facility for studying the system.

Mr. J. Mackenna, I.C.S., and Colonel G. H. Evans leave Rangoon to-day for Calcutta en route to Pusa to attend the Agricultural Conference there.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT AT LADIES' GYMKHANA.

Mrs. Gupta, the daughter of Sir S. P. Sinha, gave a Children's Fancy Dress Ball at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana on Monday. About 50 youngsters appeared in fancy costumes. After they had been entertained with diverse games, the youngsters passed in a procession, singing "Tipperary," before Mrs. Gupta, Lady Jehangir and others. At the request of Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Gupta, Mrs. Greaves and Dilshad Begum acted as judges.

The following children won the prizes for the best costumes:

Miss Lulu Talyarkhan, ("Persian Lady") won the first prize, a silver basket.

Miss Plattel ("Red Cross Nurse") won the second (Sethna) prize.

Master Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir ("Turkish Delight"), won the first prize among boys, a silver glass.

Master Row ("A Punjabi") won the second prize, a silver pen.

Other notable costumes were: Master Jehangir B. Wadia ("A Jap"); Master Bozeyes ("French Clown"); Miss Cecilia Chatterjee ("Press"); Master Rucy Talyarkhan ("Indian Prince"); and Master Jimi Talyarkhan ("Clown").

On the motion of Lady Jehangir, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Gupta for the entertainment she had given.

The youngsters dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

SLOW DEATH BY ARSENIC.

BEDROOM WALLS DUSTED WITH POISON

Michael is dead! Why, surely you knew Michael? No? Then that is a confession that as yet you have not begun to read the great serial story; nor have you been to a cinema where "The Exploits of Elaine" are showing. You have much lost time to make good. Well, Michael was a traitor, but not a very bad traitor, mind you. You see, Michael, a man-servant in the residence of Elaine, had been a catspaw of "The Clutching Hand," the most desperate, the most cunning, the most scientific criminal the world has ever known. "Clutching Hand" had killed Elaine's father, among other men, and, up to a point, Michael was with him in his crime. But there came a day when "Clutching Hand" caught Michael playing spy—and "Clutching Hand" was a most dangerous man to spy upon. Michael got his lesson, a lesson so severe that straightway he determined to betray his criminal chief to Craig Kennedy the young detective, who had consecrated his life to tracking him down, and who was falling desperately in love with Elaine Dodge at the same time. But before Michael could confess one word to Kennedy the death rattle was in his throat. From somewhere among the housetops had come a tiny dart fired out of a puff-gun and charged with a poison known only to South America. Meanwhile in her luxurious home Elaine Dodge was dying, slowly, mysteriously. Hour by hour she slipped nearer the grave, while distracted friends and a bewildered doctor looked on, impotent to save. The end was perilously near, when the merest chance revealed to Kennedy the nature of the girl's illness and its cause. It was arsenic—arsenic dusted like fine powder upon the wall-paper of the bed-room the ceiling, even the furniture. Electric wires connected with a heating apparatus in the basement, acted as the distributing agency. Every breath Elaine took carried the fine poison to her lungs. What an elaborately wicked idea! But there was someone who knew of this before Craig Kennedy. Michael had seen—had—spied upon—"The Clutching Hand" when he was spraying the walls with the poison dust. And such a fiend he looked.

WITHOUT THAT FEARFUL MASK.

For the first time since the "Exploits of Elaine" began, he entered the house in the guise of a telephone inspector, because that best suited the work he had in hand. How near to its fulfilment he came. Before Elaine recovered—before the arsenic secret came to light—a stone crashed through the window on to her bed. Its paper wrapping bore the threat, "Michael is dead; to-morrow you, then Kennedy." Well they saved Elaine's life and nearly lost it again. As she stood at Kennedy's side reading over once more the warning from "The Clutching Hand," something flashed between them, caught the paper, and pinned it to the wall. Out there among the chimney-pots crouched a grotesque figure in the old, worn garments of a South American Indian. He carried a little puff gun, and through Elaine's window—between her face and Kennedy's—had passed a dart identical with the one which killed Michael. Almost dead with fear, Elaine begged Kennedy to give up his quest. This is the message he left us with: "What! Give up the chase for 'the Clutching Hand.' Never, not till one of us is dead." That's the stuff the real detective is made of, and we are going to see Craig Kennedy through with it. Don't you think the "Exploits of Elaine" a live, thrilling story, and, if you have not done so already, don't you think you had better begin to read them right now, and see the films at the picture palace before you miss more episodes like Michael's death from the poison dart or the arsenic on the wall?

DEATH OF RACE HORSES.

"Fickle Hugh," a well-known racer belonging to Lt.-Col. Smith and Mr. Shilston, dropped down dead after his exercise over sticks on the Calcutta training track. It will be remembered this horse won the first race on the first day of the Calcutta Monsoon Races in a sensational manner, starting at thirty to one.

Nearer home, it is reported, that Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's successful Arab pony "Red Flag" has also succumbed and will be seen no more on the racing track.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

HANDICAP FOR NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Chastity 9-10, Smirk 9-8, Persistence 9-7, Strathroyale 9-6, St. Alban 9-4 Pension 9-4, North 9-1, Maltronus 8-9, Adelaide II 8-6, R. G. 7-7, Bonfire 7-4 Seeta 6-7.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Harry Johnson 9-5, Royal Court 9-3, Solar Star 9-2, Young Hyderi 8-8, Malayeb 8-5 Bruce 8-2, Khedavi Miseer 8-2, Bhatty Chief 8-1, Pasha 7-13, Buttercup 7-8.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Maasal 9-5, Lord Roseberry 9-3, Nainava 9-2, Ruby Mine 8-12, Tenebreuse 8-12, Section 8-8, Vellard 8-2, Minerva 8-1, Full Moon 8-1, Pasha 8-0, Sirmust 7-10, Quality 7-9.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Red Cross 9-4, Black Ivory 9-2, Welcome 9-0, Biglig 8-11, Saood 8-11, Maurice 8-8, Ben Hur 8-7, Lot 8-7, Kaiumers 8-7, Sphere 8-4, Nasirabad 8-3, Heliograph 8-3, Eldorado 8-2, Mutar 8-2, Abdul 8-1, Tawdry 8-0, Shimran 7-12, Jemadar 7-10.

Division II.

Nassau 9-3, Mount Pleasant 9-2, Columbus 8-12, Present 8-11, Cardiff 8-10, Challenger 8-9, Murpho 8-8, England 8-6, American Spot 8-6, Arabian Consul 8-2, Highborn 8-0, Paradise 7-13, Active 7-9, Safi 7-8 Tawakul 7-8, Paradox 7-4, Shailan 7-3, Ladakh 6-9, Alman 6-7.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Wheeler, Angler, Golden Sparrow, Islamee Crusader, Azad, Aurora, Kenneth, Refusal, Justice, Porridge, Archer, Caledonia, Acetine, Nyvaro, and Ivanhoe.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rahad, Leader, Sabir, Master Key, Mahmoodia, Coromandel, Mandala, Planet, Ace of Diamonds, Isolation, Gazal, Barbarian, Portugal, Rising Star, Royal Ensign and Speculation.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Sultan, Lightning, Come Soon, Ace of Royals, Orion, Royal Prince, Field Marshal, Sagacious, Neptune, Miles, Fairy Gold, Monarch, Centaur, Anveri and Tigris.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Chastity 9-10, Persistence 9-7, Strathroyale 9-6, St. Alban 9-4, Pension 9-4, North 9-1, Adelaide II. 8-6, R. G. 7-7, Bonfire 7-4 Seeta 6-7.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Harry Johnson 9-5, Royal Court 9-3, Solar Star 9-2, Young Hyderi 8-8, Malayeb 8-5, Bruce 8-2, Khedavi Miseer 8-2, Bhatty Chief 8-1, Pasha 7-13, Buttercup 7-8.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (straight).

Maasal 9-5, Lord Roseberry 9-3, Nainava 9-2, Ruby Mine 8-12, Tenebreuse 8-12, Section 8-8, Vellard 8-2, Minerva 8-1, Full Moon 8-1, Pasha 8-0, Sirmust 7-10, Quality 7-9.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Red Cross 9-4, Black Ivory 9-2, Welcome 9-0, Biglig 8-11, Saood 8-11, Maurice 8-8, Ben Hur 8-7, Lot 8-7, Kaiumers 8-7, Sphere 8-4, Nasirabad 8-3, Heliograph 8-3, Eldorado 8-2, Mutar 8-2, Abdul 8-1, Tawdry 8-0, Shimran 7-12.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Nassau 9-3, Mount Pleasant 9-2, Columbus 8-12, Present 8-11, Cardiff 8-10, Challenger 8-9, Murpho 8-8, England 8-6, American Spot 8-6, Arabian Consul 8-2, Highborn 8-0, Paradise 7-13, Active 7-9, Safi 7-8, Tawakul 7-8, Shailan 7-3, Ladakh 6-9, Alman 6-7.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Wheeler, Angler, Golden Sparrow, Islamee Crusader, Azad, Aurora, Kenneth, Refusal, Justice, Porridge, Archer, Caledonia, Acetine, Nyvaro, and Ivanhoe.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rahad, Leader, Sabir, Master Key, Mahmoodia, Coromandel, Mandala, Planet, Ace of Diamonds, Isolation, Gazal, Barbarian, Portugal, Rising Star, Royal Ensign and Speculation.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Sultan, Lightning, Come Soon, Ace of Royals, Orion, Royal Prince, Field Marshal, Sagacious, Neptune, Miles, Fairy Gold, Monarch, Centaur, Anveri and Tigris.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

There were three games yesterday, only one of which was really of considerable duration and which naturally attracted most attention.

This was between Jackson and Froom and T. Reed and Rose, and some capital form was seen which should see the winners go well forward in the event. We saw Jackson's effectiveness at the net last year, and now he scored a good deal there with his reach. Froom put in some very punishing long drives just over the net, and though some went wide the pair made no mistake with the last set. Rose was rather erratic and often failed to judge his long shots. We have seen Reed in better form, but he lobbed well and both occasionally placed cleverly. There was little to choose in the first two sets, but in the detider Jackson and Froom did not lose a game.

Laidlaw and Binning on the score were much too strong for Orr and Beale, but the actual play was not as uneven. There were many good rallies, but Orr's steadiness was overcome by the capital volleying of his opponents.

Robinson and Pechey also had a comfortable time of it with Weir and Loch, and the match was soon over. The latter pair were more confident in the second set, but the start they gave was always too much.

Results:—

Froom and Jackson,—3/6, beat T. Reed and Rose,—2/6; 6-4, 4-6, 6-0.

Laidlaw and Binning,—1/6, beat the Hon. Mr. Orr and Beale, plus 15.1; 6-1, 6-2.

Robinson and Pechey, scr., beat Weir and Major Loch,—5/6; 6-1, 6-3.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

There were only two matches down for discussion this evening and both proved tame affairs.

In men's doubles semi-final A. W. Shallow and F. N. Warden outplayed H. J. B. Stowe and L. Hosie in every department of the game and easily won the match. Both Shallow and Warden are in fine fettle and they would make Atkinson and Deane gallop for all their worth if not actually beat them.

In mixed doubles final a good game was expected between E. M. Atkinson and Mrs. Leslie Jones on the one hand and R. Drury Davies and Mrs. Keays on the other. Unfortunately Davies took too much out of himself by unnecessary movements and to make matters worse, put his knee when the fifth game, 3-1 Atkinson leading, was in progress. Although badly handicapped Mrs. Keays played well, but Davies had become a hindrance and her opponents won easily.

The results of to-day's matches:—

Men's Doubles Semifinal:—Shallow and Warden beat Stowe and Hosie, 6-0, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles Final.—Atkinson and Mrs. Leslie Jones beat Drury Davies and Mrs. Keays, 6-4, 6-1.

LUCKNOW RACES.

SPRING MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 27.

In spite of the first, second and sixth events being reduced, the owners probably not liking the weights imposed scratching their entries, racing was quite equal to the standard of the former opening days of the spring meeting. The attendance was good. The Lieutenant-Governor was early on the race course. The military contingent was large, but the bulk of the attendance composed of Indians. The second enclosure and the misnamed third enclosure were packed. Till to-day from Sunday last the temperature had gone up but to-day it is delightfully cool and quite wintry again. There was some betting on the Civil Service Cup. Some money went on Token and even on Bonnie Blush.

COUNTRY-BRED PONY HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

The Maharaja of Patiala's DICK TURPIN 9-12, Huxley 1
The Maharaja of Patiala's LUCKY MAID, 8-8, Quinn 2
Mr. Gyan Singh's SHAMROCK, 7-12, Stokes 3

The Race.—Let go to a good start the small field kept abreast till the bend when Shamrock looked out but was easily passed at the second enclosure.

Won by ½ length, 1/2 length between second and third.

Time.— 1 minute 4 3/5 seconds.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Lucky Maid, 2 to 1 against Shamrock and 4 to 1 Dick Turpin.

LUCKNOW HURDLES.—Distance 1½ miles, 6 flights.

Messrs. Nanjee and Beg Mahomed's AIRMAN, 11-13, Hoyt 1
Captain Weldon and Cairne's LARK LODGE 9-4, Williamson 2
Mr. Oake's RODEN, 9-0, Barker 3

Also Ran.—Cairmans Treasure 10-11, Rozen 9-3.

The Race.—Rozen started off badly, the others got away to a good start. Roden took the lead for a short distance but was soon displaced by Airman who kept and won by 4 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time.—2 minutes 50 seconds.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Airman, 2 to 1 against Cairmans Treasure, 3 Lark Lodge and 10 others.

JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

The Maharaja of Patiala's LITTLEWONDER, 7-2 Japeth 1
Mr. Goculdass SYMPTOM, 10-3, Whalley 2
The Maharaja of Patiala's GREYLIGHT 9-10, Mahon 3

Also Ran.—Or My 10-0, Toylene 8-8, Friendship 8-6.

The Race.—To a good start Grey Light showed out the rest in a bunch, then Symptom went to the head of affairs but Littlewonder coming out of the Ruck.

Won by 3/4 length 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time 1 minute 41 seconds.

Betting.—30 to 1 on Symptom, 4 to 1 against Greylight, 6 Littlewonder, 10 others.

STEWARDS' CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Sir Jiwan Singh's MENES 8-10, Huxley ... 1
Mr. Yunis Sait's GLENDOOK 8-2, Stokes 2
Gaulstan's MOLOIBBY 8-4, Wing 3
Col. Mussenden's DANCING MISTRESS 8-3, (carried 8-5) Trahan 4

Also Ran.—Mill 9-2, Blue Sapphire 8-5, Pat Malone 8-1, Kit Grey Leg 7-5, Silver Memory 7-3, Shrewton 6-12.

The Race.—After the start the field srung out but round the bend the field came together again. First Menes and Dancing Mistress went ahead then Glendook but Menes beat the leader by a head in post, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 minute 42 2/5 seconds.

Betting.—Even Molgibby, 6 Kit Grey Leg, 10 Menes and Mill, 20 others.

GREAT OUDH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Jewan Singh's HYRIM 9-9, Huxley ... 1
Mr. Jewan Singh's THE WINNER, 10-3, Mr. Holland 2
Mr. Harnam Singh's ALIBABA 8-3, (8-5) Trahan 3
Mr. Rosseo's RUPERT II 7-13, Whalley 4

Also Ran.—Mousl 9-1, The Bashir 8-1, Meazer 8-1 Old Joe 7-11, Scarlet Letter 7-7, Suba Pasha 7-4.

The Race.—Without much delay the field were let go to an excellent start Meazer then showed to the front followed by Alibaba and Old Joe but Hyrim came out strongly and won by neck, 3/4 lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 minute 24 seconds.

Betting 3 Hyrim and Suba Pasha, 4 The Bashir and 6 others.

PRODUCE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Sripal Singh's HARD CASH 9-4, Mason 1
Mr. Jewan Singh's MAJOR GENERAL 9-3, Huxley 2
Mr. Dhair's MIRBANI, 6-0, Alford 3

The Race.—Hard Cash quickly went ahead but was nearly caught on the post by Major General won by a head, 5 lengths between second and third

Time.—1 minute 3 2/5 seconds.

Betting.—3 to 1 on Hard Cash, 3 to 1 against Major General and 6 Mirbani.

JEHANGIRABAD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's L. MARCH MINT 10-0 Mason 1
Gen. Obaidullah Khan's ARLINGTON 9-9, Bowley 2
The Maharaja of Patiala's ALICE, Qinn 3

Also Ran.—Oriflame 9-1, K. Light 8-10, Mavourneen 7-10, Queen 7-8, Bonnie Blush 8-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Arlington, 3 to 1 L. Marchmint, 6 others.

Won by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time 1 minute 3 2/5 seconds.

A panther was discovered up a tree practically in the heart of Bangalore City at ten yesterday morning by a cart driver who went to tether his bullocks under the tree in the Municipal Office compound. Inspector Annaya, of the Police Training School, brought it down with four shots from a fowling-piece. The nearest jungle is about fifteen miles away so that it remains a mystery how the animal was able to get into the populous city unobserved.

The plague mortality in India during the week ending January 22nd, stood at 6,890 against 8,995 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind report 2,265 deaths, Madras Presidency 502, Bengal 4, Bihar and Orissa 461, United Provinces 1,198, Punjab 71, Burma 243, Central Provinces 971, Mysore State 143, Hyderabad State 926 and Central India 96.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 28, 1916.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

If there has ever been a moment which required that nothing should be done to mar the spirit of fellow-feeling created in Great Britain towards the people of India, it is the present. But unfortunately the importance of this fact,—on the recognition of which the character of the future development of the British Empire largely depends,—is not sufficiently recognised by a certain class of journalists in India and in England. The policy for which these journalists stand is one of perpetual opposition to any political reform in this country or even to any suggestion of it. Their opposition would in itself be unimportant and not worth noticing, were it not for the fact that, as things stand at present, there is unfortunately a tendency in England,—due, for the most part, to the ignorance on the part of the average Englishmen of India and her people,—to accept their utterances as the voice of the British in India and not seldom of the Indians themselves. Thus the writings of these people constitute a serious peril to the best interests of India as well as of England.

The latest and perhaps the most reprehensible of their exploits has been the deliberate and mischievous effort to mislead the British people regarding the character of the proceedings of the "national week." An article entitled "The Thoughts of India" was published in the "Times" of December 30, purporting to be written by the Bombay correspondent of that journal. The article, it is significant to add, was dated December 5, being evidently intended to appear in England at the time of the meeting of the Congress. The sinister motive of the article can be judged from the character of its opening sentences:—

> At a recent dinner, which included representatives of every community in India, one of the guests remarked, "What is India going to get out of this war"? Quickly came the response from the other side of the table, "I sincerely trust that India will receive no political concession as the result of the war." That incident is recalled, because it illustrates some of the thoughts that are moving India at this juncture.

This passage requires no comment. It would be interesting however, to know more about the dinner and the "representative" persons who attended it. As "India" points out, we "shall not be surprised to hear that both are as much the creatures of fancy as some of the "thoughts" which the correspondent elaborates." And here are some specimens of these "thoughts." The Christmas Conferences at Bombay are, as usual, belittled in advance as productive merely of "an orgy of talk." Nor is the opportunity lost to make some violently partisan statements as to the decision to hold the sessions of the Muslim League in Bombay. The movement is characterised as "ill-advised" and sneers are levelled at "the small clique of Lucknow lawyers who control the League" and rode over a protest,—the true character of which has however been clearly revealed by subsequent events. The following passage is characteristic as exhibiting among other things the childish intolerance of lawyers:—

> "The speeches at these various Congresses will show whither the thought of educated India is tending. Nominally there is a political truce in India during the continuance of the war; but behind this truce Indian political ambitions are gathering ground. India expects a reward for its loyalty and the services of its troops in the field. It may not be strictly logical for the lawyers of Calcutta and Bombay and Lucknow to expect greater political privileges as the result of the services of Mahsud Waziri and the Deccani Maratha, but it is so. These ambitions are in the direction of much larger provincial autonomy, leading in the near future to self-government within the Empire."

It is needless to controvert the implication contained in the statement that "India expects a reward for its loyalty." The reforms that the Congress urged at its last sessions, it has been urging for years past; and if they are urged with greater force to-day than before, it is not because India wants a return for her services, but because, thanks to the new spirit of understanding created by the war, the Indian people hope that the British public will be readier than they have been hitherto to listen to her essentially just demands which are altogether independent of any considerations of service and gratitude. Any suggestion as to the existence of an intention of making capital out of her services in the war was as strongly and disdainfully repudiated in the speech of the President of the Congress as in that of the President of the Muslim League. But it is unnecessary to labour the point. The purpose of the writer in the "Times" is obvious: It is to prejudice the British people by any means possible against the claims of India. And it is here that the danger lies. Fortunately the hatred for educated Indians and their aspirations, which warps the utterances of men like the correspondent of the "Times," and of those whose view he echoes, finds an antidote in a feeling of sympathy which runs through the comments of Liberal organs like the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Daily News." It is enough to reproduce an extract from the views of the former:—

> "It will be a disgrace to this country if, when the war is over, there is not a livelier and more intimate interest in India and its people, beginning, let us hope, with the former. . . . India will have given freely to us of her best, and, while our obligations towards her will be increased, our sense of them will be quickened. That does not imply large and sudden measures of self-government . . . . ; but it does mean that we shall assist her growth with a new interest and a firmer determination to do justice,—and allow her to do justice—to her growing capacity for all-round development."

KING CONSTANTINE S "JUSTIFICATION."

King Constantine's philanderings alternately with the Allies and the Central Powers make a melancholy exhibition. It is difficult to take King Constantine seriously whether he speaks as King of Greece, or as "a professional soldier" (as he did to Mr. Donohoe, in mail week) or of his "Greek feeling." Well, as the King of Greece he has violated the constitution in so flagrant a manner that in normal times his punishment would deservedly have been dethronement and exile,—or worse. He has interpreted the Serbo-Greek treaty of 1913, which pledged Greece to support Servia if she was attacked by Bulgaria, in the spi. of a pettifogging attorney. King Constantine pleads that Greece is freed from her obligation to support Servia, because it is not Bulgaria alone that is attacking her. The sophistry is so transparently dishonest that it is not worth while parleying even with this King. Bulgaria was supported by the Central Powers in attacking Servia with the single object of upsetting the Balkan settlement of 1913, and more especially the settlement as regards Macedonia. Every sentiment of honour, and every obligation of interest, required that Greece should fulfill her treaty undertaking, but King Constantine regarded it as perfectly consistent with his dignity and responsibility as King of Greece to help directly in the break-up of the Balkan settlement of 1913, and, indirectly, in the realisation of his brother-in-law's Berlin to Baghdad dream! So much for kingly responsibility. Most people would agree that King Constantine's opinions as a soldier or "professional soldier," are not to be rated too high. It is true he retrieved, vicariously, his reputation as a soldier in the Balkan campaign of 1912-13; but that does not entitle him to make the sweeping statement that "as a soldier, I cannot see that the military results achieved up to to-day justify the Entente's belief in final and crushing victory." If is an arguable proposition whether, as a soldier, King Constantine is competent to reverse the judgment of soldiers like Lord Kitchener and General Joffre But the psychology of the King's appreciation of the military situation is capable of being easily understood when regard is had to certain other opinions he has expressed in the same connection, The Serbo-Greek treaty was torn up, as we have seen, on a miserable pettifogging plea; but the interesting thing is that behind that plea lies fear of the Central Powers. King Constantine's opinions as "a professional soldier" are coloured by a simple faith in the military prowess of his brother-in-law's hosts. Why, then, does he not take sides with his august kinsman? The answer is, King Constantine has the intelligence to perceive that he is between the devil and the deep sea. We quote his observations as reported by Mr. Donohoe:—

> As a soldier, I frankly say I should view with a feeling of positive alarm the prospect of attacking Germany, not because I happen to be the Kaiser's brother-in-law, but simply because Germany has proved herself to be a powerful military nation. On the other hand, I should view with even greater apprehension the prospect of attacking England because, as a professional soldier, I realise the force and might of her Navy first, and am perfectly aware that she could blow my coast towns about my ears and put a speedy end to Greek trade and commerce. Am I not right in seeking to evade the dangers of the German Charybdis no less than those of the English Scylla?

What is poor King Constantine to do, faced, on the one side, by a brother-in-law who would smash up Greece by land, and, on the other, by a cousin who holds the sceptre of the sea, who would smash up Athens and the coast towns and bring Greek trade and commerce to a standstill? In this dilemma, King Constantine has evolved a formula of duty of almost Jesuitical cunning. He is trying to save his kingly face, whether it is the military occupation of Corfu or the landing at Salonica, or his own violation of a constitution he swore at his coronation to maintain. What a King, to be sure! What a thing of shreds and patches!

INDIA AND THE PAPER FAMINE.

The crisis in the paper market caused by the embargo on the exportation of wood pulp from Sweden, reminds us in India that the indigenous grasses and fibres, which can be obtained for the mere carrying away in many districts, ought to provide much of the material for the manufacture of paper and keep the mills in India going as usual. Paper pulp is an industry that is awaiting development in India but, as usual, the arrival of the moment of need finds her unprepared. We did not require to be told that our indigenous grasses, fibres, bamboo, jute etc., can be easily and usefully employed, and it is lamentable that up to the present time, so little advantage has been taken of potentialities of such enormous importance to India, and that on Sweden's decision becoming known, we are at once landed in the throes of something very much akin to a dangerous paper famine. The material for the production of pulp is found in abundance in nearly all parts of the globe, the timbers which are most amenable to treatment being the various types of the great fir family, from which the pulp made contains fibres of, comparatively speaking, immense strength and elasticity, well suited for the manufacture of papers of the pure white variety. Excellent substitutes of the fir pulp are esparto grass, straw, hemp, jute and linen and cotton rags. But the conversion of this mass of homely materials into the desired article is an art of itself, which has been sedulously exploited by the Swedes so successfully that they have been able for many years to keep the industry in their own hands to the benefit of the country. India, in common with many other countries, has been content to indent on Sweden for the greater part of its supplies, the invention of, and improvements to, the marvellous machinery which has now arrived at such perfection, making the manufacture of paper a simple mechanical operation, provided a suitably prepared pulp is available. Judging from the sudden rise in price, owing to the Swedish embargo, it would appear that, though there is an ample stock of splendid material in this country for the manufacture of pulp, the industry has been so neglected that the scientific knowledge is wanting for treating the fibre with the various bleaching agents required to dissolve out the impurities and colouring matter essential for the production of white paper of the better grades. And this lapse affords one more object lesson, taught us by the war, of being dependent on foreign products for our supplies, when the same can be procured cheaper, and perhaps better, at our very doors, with the application of a little economic foresight on the part of our industrialists. The decision of the Swedish Government will undoubtedly direct attention in India to the desirability of practical pulp manufacture from the immense resources nature has provided. Sweden, cannot be favoured alone in some particular excellence about its fir fibre to produce serviceable pulp, but has acquired a monopoly by experiment and research while other countries were content to look on, without taking the trouble to learn or investigate the business for themselves. It is to be hoped the optimism of some of the Indian manufacturers will prove to be justified and that prices will shortly revert to a more reasonable level for all newspaper and printing qualities. But we imagine there are better grounds for believing we are in for a downright famine in this direction, and the ingenious machinery which has been supplying this particular commodity will have to take a lull and confine its energies to the production of the coarser coloured varieties from indigenous pulp, until Sweden is pleased to remove the prohibition; or perhaps it may be found that Japan will be in a position to step in and supply the desideratum, and India will resume her slumbers!

Notes of the Day.

The Altered Angle of Vision.

Two notable utterances of members of the Indian Civil Service holding high office in this country deserve to be noted,—Sir Edward Gait's speech at Bankipore in reply to public addresses and Mr. P. C. Lyon's speech at the Literary Institute, Calcutta. These distinguished Civilians belong to different types of public servants. Sir Edward Gait is perhaps more of a scholar than administrator,—he is of the school to which men like Sir William Hunter, Sir James Baines and Sir Herbert Risley belonged. He has never been much in the lime-light, but for all that he is a strong and conscientious man, and says what he means and means what he says. A striking observation he made in his speech at Bankipore may be recalled as characteristic of the man and ruler.

> The administration of an important province like Behar and Orissa with its population of 40 millions cannot fail to involve heavy responsibilities and anxiety, but the burden is materially lightened when the head of the Government is encouraged to think that he enjoys the confidence and goodwill of the people, or at least of the educated classes who are the most competent judges.

When one thinks of it, it is not so unimportant a matter that a Lieutenant-Governor should recognise the educated classes as the most competent judges of the Administration.

The Voice from Bengal.

Mr. P. C. Lyon was one of the unfortunate quartette who well-nigh brought the ill-starred Eastern Bengal Government into contempt. Under Sir Bampfylde Fuller's auspices, Mr. Lyon issued the famous circular which set the school-world of Eastern Bengal aflame and ultimately drove Sir Bampfylde into retirement. That is a long story to tell now; but we only note in passing that Mr. Lyon contributed his fair share to the ruin of the administration to which he belonged. The re-partition of Bengal has worked many amazing changes, but none perhaps more amazing than the taming of Mr. Lyon. Who would have dreamt in 1906 that Mr. Lyon would be quoting Mr. Ghandi with approval, and Sir S. P. Sinha with condescension, on such a topic as self-government for India? Nay, who would have then dreamt that Mr. Lyon, speaking for himself and for a very large number of members of his own service, would declare that it was the inherent right of a nation to govern itself? These be strange times indeed!

Financial Independence of Municipalities.

Financial independence is a *sine qua non* of real responsibility in a public body. A position which keeps such bodies in this matter at the beck and call of individual persons, however high-placed, is not likely to contribute towards the self-respect or dignity of these bodies or to create much enthusiasm for work among those who compose them. The action taken by the Government of Bengal in giving increased independence to municipalities generally in the preparation of their Budgets is, therefore, a reform in the right direction. There has never been any reason why a power like this should not have been conferred on the municipalities long ago. For, as the Press Note admits, the experiment on this line instituted five years ago in the case of four municipalities with an income of over a lakh of rupees, has, on the whole, justified itself, as indeed it was bound to do. More than this, it has been the cause why a growing sense of responsibility and capacity for self-management is noticeable in the affairs of the municipalities referred to. Under these circumstances it is gratifying that the Government of Bengal have recognized the advantages, as well as the need of municipalities in general, enjoying the fullest measure of financial independence allowable under the law.

Disappearance of the English Pauper.

We referred some time ago to what is perhaps the most unexpected development of the war, viz., the disappearance of the pauper in England,—of the pauper, that is to say, in the form in which he is most commonly in the uncharitable thoughts of men: the sturdy vagrant "on the road," the able-bodied "habitual" revolving from one of the metropolitan casual wards to another, the middle-aged man taking refuge in the workhouse, because, from some infirmity of character or lack of capacity, he cannot or will not earn an honest living. "The outstanding feature of the year," says "The Times" annual review, "is the abandonment of legal relief by many thousands of persons. . . . There has never been a year like the present when so many people have been rendered independent by the removal of the causes of pauperism." Such a phenomenon gives rise to thought. It is strange that what all the wisdom of statesmen and philanthropists and all the discoveries of the Poor Law reformers have been unable to effect should have been wrought by the stress and destruction and suffering of a great war.

The Moral of it.

This remarkable disappearance of the able-bodied pauper, says the "New Statesman," "brings home an uncomfortable conviction of our uncharitableness in believing evil of our fellow-creatures. These vagrants, these melancholy workhouse inmates, were, after all, not so incurably "workshy" as we had complacently assumed." The removal of the causes of pauperism" during the past year, to which "The Times" expert bears testimony, has not been

> any sudden extirpation from the pauper class of special idleness, or weakness of will, or feebleness of intellect. Nor has it been the reduction to impotence of the lure of drink or gambling or irregularity of life. All powerful as the war is, it has not freed the pauper from "the double dose of original sin" with which we have habitually debited him. This magical "removal of the causes of pauperism" has been simply the provision of a new chance of getting employment!

The inference is obvious: That it is only because the work of society is not so organised as always to offer this assurance to every labourer, that, in years of bad trade, an army of tramps infests the roads, and men pile up and decay in the workhouses.

The Health of the City.

The deterioration in the health of Bombay which has been in evidence since the commencement of the new year, is, unfortunately being kept up and it may take several weeks before we are able to shake ourselves off from the adverse circumstances. Small-pox shows no signs of abatement in the city and registered last week no less than 46 attacks and 14 deaths, as compared with 25 attacks and 12 deaths in the previous week. There is little doubt that in the current week a still larger number of cases will be registered. Residents of Bombay will do well to heed the warning given by the Health Officer and take precaution betimes against contraction and spread of this fell disease. Plague also is betraying a tendency to rise and registered 16 attacks and 12 deaths, being 5 attacks and 6 deaths more than in the previous week. It is relevant to recall that in the corresponding week of last year only three deaths were reported in the city, showing that we are faring worse this year in regard to plague. Apart from small-pox and plague, the increase in the death-rate was mainly due to enhanced mortality returns of diarrhoea (42), dysentery (21), phthisis (28), and other diseases of the respiratory system (184). The total number of deaths during the week was 563, giving a death-rate of 29.89, as compared with 553 and a death-rate of 29.35 of the previous week. The number of live births registered last week was 429, while there were also 21 still-births and 7 premature births.

"Audience" in Courts.

That is certainly an indefensible system under which a jurist of the eminence of Sir Rash Behari Ghose, a shining light of the Calcutta Bar, can be refused audience in the Allahabad High Court. Sir Rash Behari is a Doctor of Laws and an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, and his work on the Law of Mortgages is a standard authority in the legal world. It is true, and it is a pity, that, from a forensic point of view, he ranks below the veriest junior barrister, although, technically, barristers are classed as Advocates. That is a matter apart. The question that arose in the Allahabad High Court was whether Sir Rash Behari should be permitted to plead before the Court. The unsophisticated layman is disposed to ask, "Why not?" The layman's point of view is altogether different from the legal man's. One has to reckon, in this country, with the fiction of caste for all time and at every turning. There is a system of caste in courts, finely regulated gradations of legal status in the courts of every province. Furthermore, the orthodox legal caste of one province is heterodox in another. Barristers enrolled as Advocates in one High Court can only appear on sufferance before another High Court.

The Freedom of the Bar.

A Calcutta Advocate, even of the eminence of Sir Rash Behari Ghose, has to perform legal *prayaschitha* before he can appear before a "foreign" forum. There is, perhaps, only one English barrister and advocate who has a veritable run of all the Indian courts,—on sufferance,—and that is Mr. Eardley Norton. But are not these restrictions somewhat lacking in sense and propriety? In point of fact, the Allahabad High Court itself enjoys a status inferior to that of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay High Courts; and it is anomalous that Allahabad should claim to place a veto on Advocates from Calcutta. It is time these absurd restrictions were removed altogether. There are cases on record of barristers enrolled in the Calcutta High Court being refused enrolment in the Allahabad High Court. Really, it should be possible for forensic ability to find its field throughout the country, without these legal fictions interposing themselves.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SIR E. GREY ON BLOCKADE.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN CAUCASUS.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT IN WEST.

PREPAREDNESS OF BRITISH NAVY.

In reply to a debate in the House of Commons on the efficiency of the British blockade, Sir Edward Grey said that the recent figures in some newspapers alleging that there was a big leakage to Germany through neutrals, were grotesque and misleading. He repudiated the suggestion that the Foreign Office was hampering the Navy.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour emphasised the preparedness of the British Navy, and said that every dockyard, public and private, was being used for new construction or repairs, hence it was impossible to add to the magnitude of Britain's preparations.

In supporting the Compulsion Bill in the House of Lords, Lord Haldane said that the principle of Compulsion was inherent in the Constitution.

The annual Labour Conference has passed a resolution pledging itself to support the Government in the successful prosecution of the war.

The French communiqué reports violent cannonading on both sides in Artois. French fire wrecked an enemy work and compelled the enemy to evacuate it. The enemy exploded a number of mines and occupied the craters, but were driven out.

The British encountered 27 hostile aeroplanes on Wednesday and attacked three captive balloons. Two aeroplanes and two captive balloons were forced down.

The Russian booty in the Caucasus is continually increasing and includes enormous stocks of food, herds and live stock.

Accord has been reached between Britain and Greece regarding the supply of coal for Greek industrial enterprises, and the needs of the Navy.

Men of the Austrian Landsturm of 47 and 48, have been called to the colours.

EFFICIENCY OF BRITISH BLOCKADE.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPIRITED DEFENCE.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Shirley Benn raised a debate on the efficiency of the British blockade, saying that Germany, through neutrals, secured large quantities of commodities for man and beast, also munitions. He suggested a strict blockade from Norway to the north of Scotland, and across the Channel, also of the Straits of Gibraltar, so stopping everything going to Germany, and thus bringing the war to a more speedy close. This would be same as President Lincoln's blockade during the American Civil War.

In reply Sir Edward Grey said that the recent figures in some newspapers alleging that there was a big leakage to Germany through neutrals from America were grotesque and misleading, and would not bear investigation because they ignored the fact that in some cases American supplies to neutrals replaced the former supplies from Germany. Scandinavia and Holland were not importing more wheat than in normal times. He emphasised that blockade or no blockade there must be some leakage, but the leakage had been less than was expected.

He repudiated the suggestion that the Foreign Office was hampering the Navy. This suggestion must have a dispiriting effect on the Navy.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

The task of the Foreign Office was burdensome, and if the blockade were more stringent it must be consistent with the rights of neutrals. The last American Note would be answered in consultation with France, probably, also, with other Allies, after which common action would be possible.

The main question for neutrals to consider was, did they admit the right of Britain to apply fully under modern conditions, the blockade principles applied by the American Government during the Civil War. If the answer was "yes," as it was bound to be, then let them make matters easy for us and distinguish the destination of goods. If neutrals did not admit that right, it would be a departure from their neutrality.

The American Note contained things which, if conceded, would result in contraband reaching the enemy, but Sir Edward Grey did not take that to be the attitude of America or others. He concluded by scathingly contrasting Britain's efforts to meet neutrals with Germany's action. What would a neutral have said if we had acted as Germany did.

A COMPLEX BUSINESS.

Lord Robert Cecil, winding up the debate, contrasted its tone with the vehemence and hostility of some outside criticisms. He said that the Foreign Office valued the suggestions very highly. Improvement was a difficult and complex business, but the vehement press attacks were not doing good. Lord Robert Cecil emphasised the difficulties of a regular blockade. The Government was trying an unprecedented thing in blockading Germany through neutrals, and must proceed very cautiously. On the whole not much was reaching Germany.

The subsequent speeches generally indicated the agreement that the Government was doing best under all circumstances, though some speakers still believed that more goods were finding their way to Germany than should be the case.

The matter was talked out.

INACCURATE FIGURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Press Bureau's statement says that the figures recently given by the "Morning Post" are inaccurate; they really apply to France, Italy and other countries besides neutrals.

The statement says that imports into Holland and Scandinavia from all sources was 1,101,766, tons of wheat and flour in 1915, as compared with 1,109,000 in 1913; maize 1,789,000 as compared with 1,194,600 and cotton 810,451 tons as compared with 73,708.

With reference to boots the statement says that the increase is largely due to requirements of Italy and Russia, while the increase in bacon sent to Holland is entirely on behalf of the Belgian Relief Commission and the "Morning Post" does not mention bacon sent to France and Italy, both of which have largely increased.

EXCLUSION OF UNNECESSARY IMPORTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman announced that measures by which unnecessary imports can be excluded are being considered and a statement will be made as soon as possible.

BRITISH NAVY

FIRST LORD'S STATEMENT.

PREPAREDNESS EMPHASISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Speaking in the Commons Mr. Balfour said that Germany in the course of the war would doubtless be able to initiate and perhaps complete large warships with powerful armament. Government had no evidence that German naval 17in. guns existed but given time and labour there was no difficulty in making them, but Mr. Balfour said he was not sure that the 17in. gun conjecture was very plausible.

He emphasised the preparedness of the British Navy. He said that every dockyard, public and private in the United Kingdom and Mediterranean was being used for new construction or repairs, hence it was impossible to add to the magnitude of Britain's preparations. The most they could do was to alter the type of ship, but nothing justified the Government in thinking that any serious error of judgment had been made regarding the type they were constructing.

ARTIFICIAL FOG AT SEA.

ENEMY'S NEW NAVAL RUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London January 26.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent says that the torpedoers attacking the Lambert emitted an artificial fog in the hope that the Lambert would leave neutral waters to avoid the risk of grounding. The Lambert kept her course and the wind sprang up and cleared off the fog. The Swedish warship then rushed up.

GREECE'S COAL SHORTAGE.

FRIENDLY CONCESSIONS BY BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 26.

Accord has been reached between Great Britain and Greece regarding the supply of coal for Greek industrial enterprises. Great Britain will authorise the export of sufficient to meet the country's needs and also to the Admiralty for the needs of the Fleet.

COMING MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Lokal Anzieger's" Budapest correspondent says that the probability of a crisis in Greece, M. Gounaris displacing M. Skouloudis, is growing daily.

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent says that a gentleman recently in Athens had an audience with King Constantine who expressed the opinion that the Entente Powers would win the war.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

SMALL ENEMY FORCE DRIVEN OFF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

It is officially stated that General Smith-Dorrien reported on January 24 that our troops had advanced from Mbuyuni, 15 miles east of Taveta, and had driven off a small force of the enemy holding the Serengeli camp, four miles westward of Mbuyuni, and occupied the camp.

IMPERIAL AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA.

12 MACHINES ADDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Colonial Office announces that gifts have been made of further twelve machines to the Imperial aircraft flotilla, which now consists of fifty-three machines.

They include a seventy-horse-power biplane from the Shanghai Race Club, and another from Lady Hotung and Sir Robert Hotung and a hundred-horse-power biplane from the residents of Shanghai.

PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSION.

INHERENT IN BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

LORD HALDANE SUPPORTS THE BILL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Moving the second reading of the Compulsion Bill in the Lords Lord Lansdowne urged that speedy victory was the greatest factor in both industry and finance.

Lord Derby said that unmarried men were coming in in larger proportions, but he urged Government not to be so lavish with exemptions.

Lord Haldane supported the Bill, saying that the principle of compulsion was inherent in the Constitution.

The Archbishop of Canterbury likewise endorsed what Lord Haldane had said.

Lord Curzon winding up the debate said he failed to see why what was recognised as constitution law and the colonial example, should be abhorrent to the spirit of liberty.

LORD DERBY'S FEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, January 26.—Lord Derby discussing the debate on the Compulsion Bill said he was infinitely more frightened of the reduction in numbers under the Bill provided by the Government than of the action by Tribunals. Since his report four lists of reserved occupations had been issued and one hundred thousand badges were given in four days last week.

NO FEAR OF INDUSTRIAL COMPULSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London January 24.—The "Westminister Gazette" arguing that the safeguards introduced into the Compulsion Bill in the committee, together with Mr. Asquith's assurances, render ridiculous the suggestions that the Bill contains the germ of industrial compulsion and pleads with Sir John Simon and his followers not to divide the house on the third reading.

(Delayed in transmission).

ANNUAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PLEDGE TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The annual conference of the Labour Party at Bristol carried a resolution pledging itself to support the Government in the successful prosecution of the war by 1,502,000 votes to 602,000.

Great applause greeted the result.

ORGANISED COTTON GROWING

IMMENSE FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

In the address before the Society of Arts, Mr. Hutton, Chairman of the Cottongrowing Association emphasised the enormous possibilities of India and the value of the assistance rendered to the Indian Government by the Association by reporting on new types of cotton.

Dealing with the steps taken by the association to meet the crisis at the outbreak of war Mr. Hutton paid a tribute to the patriotism of the banks in providing credits of half a million sterling to enable the association to finance the various crops.

The Council's view was that the industry had received a set-back and would require careful nursing to enable it to resume the advance.

Cotton and seed produced under the association's auspices were now worth over a million sterling annually and the work was only beginning. There were large districts in Africa still untouched and in Mesopotamia there were possibilities of growing sufficient cotton to keep the spindles of the world fully employed.

MISSION WORK AT MIRZAPUR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Dr. Robert Horton in a letter to "The Times" appeals for funds to prevent the withdrawal of the London Missionary Society from Mirzapur.

RUSSIAN BOOTY IN CAUCASUS.

CONTINUALLY INCREASING.

ENORMOUS STOCKS OF FOOD CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 26.

A communiqué says: We continue to press the Turks at Erzerum and are taking prisoners, while we have also fought successful actions at Melazghert.

LATER.

A communiqué reports the activity of German aeroplanes in the Riga and Dvinsk regions.

The Russian booty in the Caucasus is continually increasing and includes enormous stocks of food, herds and live stock.

NEW TURKISH DIVISIONS DESTROYED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London January 24.—While some Petrograd telegrams suggest that the Russian offensive in the Caucasus is due to the withdrawal of Turkish troops for Mesopotamia and elsewhere, others assert that the Turks had just been reinforced by three divisions, preparatory to an assault on the Russian centre, when the Russian storm burst.

Violent artillery fire practically destroyed the new divisions and created panic, whereupon the Russians advanced and covered 300 versts in a few days. Their right is now threatening Trebizonde. Erzerum is reported to be short of supplies.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

A PROLONGED WAR IMPOSSIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The "Statesman's" special cable states:—The Rotterdam correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that at a recent meeting the representatives of all great German banking institutions arrived at the conclusion that continuance of the war after August next, would involve Germany in bankruptcy and irretreivable ruin.

Financial leaders are consequently bringing the greatest pressure to bear on the Government in order to induce it to conclude peace before Germany is forced to encroach upon the balance of her monetary margin, which must remain intact, if she is to resume her commercial and industrial existence after the war.

An informant of the correspondent adds that Germany is certain to make peace overtures in next Autumn or sooner and if these are rejected the militarist party will continue the war regardless of consequence.

RIGGING GERMAN EXCHANGE.

"The Times" city article says that in view of continued decline in the exchange value of the Mark, great significance is attached to the German Federal Council's order that only the firms nominated by the Imperial Chancellor shall be permitted to transact business in foreign coin, notes and short term bills on foreign industries.

The firms in question will be under control of the Reichsbank, which will fix the rates of exchanges for the United States and other neutral countries, as also for Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria.

The article continues, presumably the procedure will be for the Reichsbank to sell exchange where needed, but by doing business at a loss or exporting gold or foreign securities.

As the amounts payable abroad by Germany are comparatively insignificant, these heroic measures may temporarily succeed, but neutrals are not likely to be impressed by the obvious rigging of exchange.

STATE OF GERMANY.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL WARFARE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, January 25.—A French wireless message quotes a letter sent concealed in a bottle to a German prisoner in France. It describes the pillaging of provision shops at Chemnitza extending over eight days. The letter states "We have an internal as well as an external war. Disorders are reported from Ludwigshafen and Munich."

POTATO PRICES IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 26.

The German Government has permitted potato growers to increase the maximum price from 2½ marks to 4 marks.

VIOLENT CANNONADE IN ARTOIS.

ENEMY WORK WRECKED.

GERMANS EXPLODE NUMBER OF MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 27.

A communiqué says:—Last night we effectively bombarded enemy trenches and communications in the region of Steenstrate, where the movements of troops were in progress.

The enemy in Artois to-day exploded a number of mines north-east of Neuville and occupied the craters, but were driven out.

Cannonading on both sides was violent in Artois. Our fire wrecked an enemy work near Roye and compelled the enemy to evacuate it.

A zeppelin last night bombed villages near Epernay, causing insignificant damage. While returning the zeppelin was shelled. Our heavy guns effectively bombarded enemy works west of Pont-a-Mousson.

SUCCESSFUL NIGHT ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 26.

A communiqué says: Sustained artillery fire in Artois and a night attack drove the Germans out of one crater.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S SUPERIORITY.

FOUR ENEMY MACHINES FORCED DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that 27 hostile aeroplanes were encountered yesterday, and three captive balloons were attacked. Two hostile aeroplanes and two balloons were forced down. All our machines returned safely.

There was a heavy bombardment about Loos. Enemy artillery was also active near Fromelles. We replied effectively.

ENEMY'S YSER THRUST.

'GERMANS SUFFERED TERRIBLY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Daily Express" Paris correspondent says the Yser thrust was made by the Duke of Wurtemberg with the object of seizing our positions along the Yser canal between Dixmude and Steenstraete.

The enemy expended 20,000 shells but the infantry, in most cases were unable to leave the trenches and elsewhere were easily dispersed.

The enemy suffered terribly in this field, but probably prefers to be killed by French artillery to perishing in swollen waters where the officers leave even the wounded to drown.

NIEUPORT CATHEDRAL

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, January 25.—A German official statement admits that it destroyed the tower of Nieuport Cathedral. It claims that the Belgians used it for observation purposes.

GERMAN ATTACKS AT NEUVILLE.

GHASTLY FAILURES WITH GREAT LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London January 25.—The "Central News" Paris correspondent states that the German attacks at Neuville were conducted by Prince Rupprecut. They were ghastly failures and the losses are reliably estimated at 12,000.

The "Morning Post's" military correspondent in discussing the recent attack and those preceding them in Alsace and Champagne says these desultory displays of activity are symptomatic of weakness. They amount to a repudiation of the idea that the Germans are preparing a serious offensive in the West. Their general attitude is still defensive. But the arrival of reinforcements rendered an active defence here and there possible. The object was to keep the adversary occupied and prevent any concentration of our troops for an offensive.

AUSTRIAN ELDERS CALLED OUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Men of the Austrian Landsturm of 47 and 48 have been called to the colours.

DEATH OF MR. ANDREW HORNER.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The death is announced of Mr. Andrew Horner, M. P.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE LEPER DANGER.

INCREASING NUMBER OF LEPERS.

GOVERNMENT TO BE MOVED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, consideration was given to the Commissioner's report regarding the question of dealing with vagrant lepers in the city. After a lengthy discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, to move Government to amend the Lepers' Act (III of 1898) so as to empower the Police to place a leper, who persistently escaped from a leper asylum, before a Magistrate, with whose orders he might be committed to a jail for a period of regular imprisonment previous to his recommittal to the asylum.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved:—(1) that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to move Government to amend the Lepers' Act III of 1898 so as to empower the Police to place a leper, who persistently escapes from a Lepar Asylum, before a Magistrate with whose orders he may be committed to a jail for a period of regular imprisonment previous to his recommittal to the Asylum; (2) that the Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps to expedite the building of the Superintendent's quarters and the additional ward suggested by him at the Acworth Leper Asylum and to arrange for a stricter supervision on the inmates of the Asylum than at present, by the employment of a few more warders and such other measures as he may deem necessary to enforce the Lepers' Act in the City of Bombay: (3) that the Commissioner be also requested to move Government to provide the necessary accommodation as quickly as possible in the Leper Asylum at present existing in the various parts of the Presidency for such of the lepers as do not belong to the city and cannot be considered bona-fide residents of Bombay but who have gravitated to this city from various parts of the Presidency and even from places outside India, so as to enable the Municipal Executive to remove them under the Lepers' Act from the City of Bombay.

DANGEROUS STATE OF THINGS.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said that in the matter of lepers they were drifting into a state of things which was bound to prove dangerous to the Bombay public. It was becoming clear from day to day that the number of lepers in Bombay was on the increase. The other day a medical practitioner, who was a lecturer at the Grant Medical College, and whose special subject was diseases of the skin, told the speaker that cases had come before him which, on careful examination, revealed germs of leprosy. The doctor had a large practice in skin diseases and was of opinion that leprosy was on the increase in the city. In view of this state of affairs, the speaker thought they should take further precautions to prevent lepers from escaping from the asylum, and the wall round the asylum premises should be raised.

Dr. D. B. P. Master seconded the motion.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought the legal provisions were quite sufficient to deal with the question. Section 121 of the Bombay Police Act empowered the Police to effectively deal with lepers. But instead of utilising these powers the Police allowed lepers to move about the city freely and thereby endanger the safety of the public.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

Mr. P. R Cadell, the Commissioner, said it was an unwise statement to make that leprosy was on the increase in Bombay. There was no reason to believe that it was increasing. He asked whether Dr. Cursetji's friend had reported to the Health Officer the cases of leprosy he had treated. But even supposing that Dr. Cursetji's friend was right in thinking that leprosy was on the increase, that made no difference because it did not affect the class of lepers they had to deal with. The Lepers' Act applied only to pauper lepers. The Commissioner thought it extremely unlikely that these men went to Dr. Cursetji's friend for treatment. It was a very serious matter indeed if leprosy was increasing among the well-to-do class who went to private medical practitioners. But that was not the question before the Corporation. It was a pity that Dr. Cursetji should not have visited the Leper Asylum and seen everything for himself before drawing up the proposition which he had placed before the Corporation, and criticised the management of the institution. Dr. Cursetji had suggested the raising of the wall, but perhaps he was not aware that there had never been a wall there and there was none at present. Lepers had unfortunately very little feeling in their feet and hands, and so no kind of entanglements could prevent them from escaping. Of course, they could put up a high wall, or even a Chinese wall, but that was what they did not want to do. A Leper Asylum was not a jail. Just because a few lepers escaped from the asylum, that was no reason why they should shut up a large number of inmates, some of whom had been there for as many as thirty years, for the rest of their lives. The Commissioner also took exception to the part of the resolution which asked him to move the Government for providing further accommodation in the Leper Asylum. He thought Dr. Cursetji had entirely missed the point of his report. Lepers were sent from here to the asylums at Ratnagiri and Kolaba not because there was lack of accommodation here, but because they had escaped from those institutions. What they wanted to do was that they should make the lepers as comfortable as possible in their asylum, and if any leper beggar persisted in escaping from the asylum he should be sent to jail. It was no use asking the Government to do anything else. As to the points urged by Mr. Navalkar, the Commissioner said it was true that under the Police Act a leper could be haulled up as a beggar, but it was very doubtful that the Magistrate could order his being sent to Yerrowda. Probably he might not give such a sentence as would justify the jail authorities here to send the culprit to Yerrowda.

WANT OF A WALL.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved an amendment retaining the first, and deleting the second and third paragraphs of Dr. Cursetji's proposition.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the first thing that struck him when he visited the Leper Asylum was the want of a wall to prevent lepers escaping from the asylum. He agreed that when a leper was brought back and placed in the Detention Ward, the rigour should be of such a deterrent character that the leper would not think of escaping and again running the risk of having once again to undergo that sort of detention. If it was not possible to have that rigour, the lepers should be sent to Yerrowda. He supported the amendment but drew the Committee's attention to the question of putting up a wall round the asylum.

Mr. H. P. Modi thought that in view of the Commissioner's remarks Sir Bhalchandra was right in moving the amendment but he (the speaker) was of opinion that that portion of Dr. Cursetji's proposition which dealt with the necessity of having more warders should not be left out but should be embodied in the amendment.

GRAVE RISK TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia asked why a lesser provision had been made in this year's Budget than in the previous one for the maintenance of the asylum. There was not the slightest doubt that a large number of lepers were allowed to roam about in the city at grave risk to the health of the public. He drew the Corporation's attention to a previous letter from Government in which it was clearly stated that it was admitted the number of lepers was on the increase and that 50 per cent. of their children were affected by the disease. It was therefore incumbent upon the Corporation even at an increased cost to provide further accommodation at the asylum. They had talked a great deal about escaped lepers but he asked how they accounted for the presence of those lepers who never had been to the asylum and who were yet allowed to freely move about the city. Most of the lepers made more than twelve annas a day by begging while coolies could not make so much as eight or ten annas a day after hard toil, and yet the lepers were allowed to move about freely and endanger the public health. He asserted that lepers flocked to Bombay not only from other parts of the Presidency but from Kashmere and from Bokhara in Central Asia. It was the plain duty of the Corporation, Government and the Police to free the city of this danger.

The Commissioner said Dr. Sukhia was wrong in asserting that a large number of lepers came to Bombay from outside the Presidency. They would find from official figures for the year 1914 that out of 165 lepers that came to Bombay in that year only about 15 were from outside the Presidency.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, replying, said it was on the authority of Dr. Fernandes that he had said that leprosy was on the increase. He thought that instead of resenting the statement the Commissioner ought to have welcomed it with a view to institute an inquiry in the interests of public health. Even if that was not the case, there was nothing wrong in sounding a note of alarm. It was Dr. Viegas, who had first struck the note of alarm regarding the outbreak of plague in Bombay, and they knew how far it had come to be true. He urged that in matters like this the Corporation should never encourage a policy of *laissez faire*.

Sir Bhalchandra's amendment was then put to the vote and passed. It was then carried as a substantive proposition.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved:—"That the Water Supply and Distribution Committee be requested to report in consultation with the Commissioner, whether it is not possible under the altered circumstances to supply water to the different localities where the supply is not constant, from 4-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 4-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. with a pressure of fifty pounds after six o'clock morning and evening."

The motion was carried.

Dr. Dinsha B. Master moved a proposition calling the attention of the Commissioner to the absence of street hydrants for watering Walkeshwar Road leading to Government House.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation adopted the report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding special measures for the provision of medical relief for tuberculosis cases in the city of Bombay. The report has already been published in these columns.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply Committee have submitted the following further report regarding the proposal for the provision of a Service Reservoir at Ghatkoper:—In their Report, dated the 23rd September 1914, the Committee recommended that the proposal for the construction of the reservoir at Ghatkoper be approved and that the Commissioner be authorized to acquire the land required for it at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,71,492. It was mentioned in that report that the Commissioner had placed before the Committee a revised estimate of Rs. 14,45,897 of the cost of construction of this reservoir inclusive of the cost of acquisition of the land required for it against the previous estimate of Rs. 8,10,000, but that the Committee were not then in a position to recommend acceptance of the revised estimate as it required to be carefully scrutinized. The Committee now beg to submit a copy of the revised estimate together with a statement showing the variations in the original and amended estimates together with a copy of a letter No. 21741, dated the 21st September 1915, from the Commissioner, who was requested to have the estimates carefully scrutinized. It will be seen from the Commissioner's report that after a careful scrutiny the Hydraulic Engineer is unable to suggest any reduction in the estimates which can be made with due regard to the requirements of the work. Under the circumstances the Committee recommend that the revised estimate for the work, amounting to Rs. 14,45,897, be approved. The Commissioner observes that it is very important not to delay the ultimate construction of the reservoir longer than can be helped, as the full benefit of the increased supply in Bombay cannot be effected until the work is completed. As, however, sufficient funds are not at present available to admit of a contract being entered into for the whole work of the construction of the reservoir, the Commissioner considers it desirable that the work should be divided into two parts and placed in two contracts (1) for the excavation of foundations of the dam and the inlet tunnel from the Tansa Duct and (2) for building the dam and works appertaining thereto. The first portion of the work is not likely to cost more than Rs. 1 lakh. It will take a year or more to complete and as the cost of such portion as can be carried through upto June 1916 can be met out of the anticipated savings of about Rs. 50,000 on the Tansa Scheme the Committee recommend that the Commissioner may be authorized to arrange for the excavation work being taken in hand as early as possible.

DELISLE ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

The Roads Committee reporting on the Commissioner's letters requesting sanction to the DeLisle Road overbridge being made 80 feet in width says:—The present width of DeLisle Road is 60 feet and the Commissioner points out that it is already congested and that with the rapidly increasing development of the Island, especially in the Mahim and Dadar-Kumbharwada districts, the congestion will be greatly accentuated. This road will also be the line of the necessary extension of the Tramways system. The Commissioner therefore recommends that it should be widened to 100 feet and that the set-back lines should be altered from the red to the yellow lines as shown on the Diagram appended to this report. The land marked yellow is at present vacant, while that shown as red is already in the possession of the Municipality and the portion marked green is vacant land in the possession of the Railway Companies. The widening of the road necessitates the widening of the overbridge near Lower Parel Station. The width proposed for the overbridge is 50 feet, which would certainly be insufficient for a 100 feet road, and is considered insufficient even for the present traffic, with a double line of tram line added to it. The Commissioner is therefore of opinion that a width of 80 feet should be provided. This is the width of the proposed Port Trust overbridges and it is necessary to avoid the bottling up of traffic and the dangers involved in a narrow bridge. After careful consideration the Committee beg to recommend that the Commissioner's proposals be approved. They beg to submit herewith an estimate obtained by them from the Commissioner of the extra cost of widening DeLisle Road and the overbridge. It will be be seen that the amount immediately required for the road is Rs. 1,86,318 being the estimated value of the vacant land falling within the set-back line, exclusive of the land belonging to the Municipality and the Railway Company and land occupied by buildings. The additional cost to the Municipality due to the increase of the width of the overbridge has been estimated at Rs. 5,73,122, inclusive of 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition. Against this must be set off a sum of Rs. 1,52,844 estimated to be recovered from the sale proceeds of the surplus land after the 80 feet bridge has been constructed. The Committee understand it will be possible to acquire almost all the setbacks by agreement, in which case it would be unnecessary to acquire the whole of the properties falling beyond the regular lines of the road and that this would lead to a further saving of Rs. 70,034. The Committee may add that before submitting this report they asked the Municipal Commissioner to ascertain from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, whether the Railway Company would agree to make over to the Municipality free of cost the strip of Railway land to the west of Byculla Station falling within the proposed lines for DeLisle Road and from the Agent, B. B. and C. I Railway Company, whether the Railway Company would agree to build the overbridge for a road width of 80 feet. The replies received from both the officers which the Committee consider to be satisfactory are submitted herewith.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has made a separate minute, in which he says: "However desirable a particular road project may be, I think it is time that the Corporation should deal with the question of road-making and road-widening in a comprehensive way. Projects involving the expenditure of lacs of rupees are singly placed before the Corporation and sanctioned. I should like to know what is the total liability accepted by the Corporation under these heads during the last five years."

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

STEADY PROGRESS IN 1915.

At a meeting of ladies held in the Sanitary Institute yesterday when. Her Excellency presided, the following report of the work done under the Lady Willingdon Scheme for the year 1915 was read:—

Lady Presidents have frequently visited their Sections with the Health Visitors. The majority of the ladies of Bombay are so earnestly engaged in War Relief Works that that it is difficult for them to give time for anything else. Now the Lady Presidents have a knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the poorer classes of women, the work will be much easier. The Health Visitors are supplied with books in which they enter their day's work and if the Lady Presidents will undertake to check the work once a month, they will be helping the Scheme immensely.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

Although some ladies have kept up the work, many have fallen off for various reasons and owing to other work. 1260 Cards of Inquiry by Lady Voluntary Workers have been filled in. During the twelve months the Scheme has been working, the Health Visitors have paid daily visits to houses and chawls and sent in weekly and monthly Reports on each house visited. 4 to 6 chawls are visited daily by each Health Visitor. These Reports are all seen by the Health Officer and action taken by Health Department. All the prospective mothers are advised to go to Hospital or to have trained help during confinement which is given free of charge.

THE MATERNITY HOME.

Upto 21st January 1916, there have been 268 cases admitted into the Maternity Home since the date of its opening, namely, 22nd February 1915. Of these, 224 were confined and the remainder received treatment.

A monthly lecture to the Native Dais is given at the Maternity Home on Wednesday from 3.30 to 5 p.m. (S. T.).

In all 75 Dais have attended these lectures which were intended to teach (1) how to conduct normal cases, (2) the value of cleanliness and aseptics while confining patients, (3) the dangers both to mother and child from neglect and dirt. If a case is coming off in the Home during the lecture hours, they are all taken into the Labour Ward and shown how the case is to be conducted; in some cases they are allowed to examine patients after careful sterilising of hands etc. They are asked questions as to the cases that they have conducted, and all difficulties arising during confinements are explained to them and the treatment necessary in each case is carefully gone into. The majority of the Dais are regular attendants and those who live far away are allowed tram hire to and from the Home.

The Municipal District Nurses attend on confinements of women who are too poor to have trained assistance or do not wish to go to Hospital. The average number of confinements attended by each of the ten nurses is 6 to 10 per month. After confinement they visit the mother and child every day for three days and then every alternate day for nine days. If necessary, relief in the form of milk, food, charpoy, blanket, etc., is given to the poor women during the lying-in period. The Nurses once a week visit also the women confined in the Maternity, Home and report on the condition of mother and child to the Medical Officer in charge of the Home. They verify, the births registered, notify any cases of sickness and unvaccinated children they find during their visits and attend the Vaccination Station in their district when vaccination is performed.

The Course of Lectures to the Maternity and Infant Welfare Class at Seva Sadan organised under the Lady Willingdon Scheme and conducted by Dr. K. S. Patel, was concluded in October and of the 31 ladies who appeared for the Examination 22 were declared successful and awarded Certificates.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL RETURNED FOR ROTHERHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Mr. Pease, Postmaster-General has been returned unopposed for Rotherham.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORBES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Brevet-Colonel A. W. Forbes has been gazetted Embarkation Commandant and a temporary Brigadier-General.

SILVER FOR U. S. MINTS

LONDON, Jan. 26.

According to advices from New York purchases of silver for the United States mints in 1915 totalled ten million ounces.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 26.

Queen Wilhelmina is suffering from mumps and has been obliged to abandon her visits to the flooded districts.

CLOSING THE MUSEUMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Mr. Montagu estimates that fifty-thousand sterling annually will be saved by closing the museums.

At a public meeting held at Calcutta to protest against the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill, the Hon. Mr. Chakerbutty presiding, resolutions were passed protesting against resolutions were passed protesting against penalising the grant of certificates by private institutions as it would seriously affect the position of those institutions and as it would close an useful career to numbers of young men and encourage quackery.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

TO-DAY'S DRIVE THROUGH TOWN.

The special Convocation for conferring the Degree of LL.D., of the University of Bombay on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be held to-day at 4.30 p.m., when H. E. Lord Willingdon will preside in his capacity as Chancellor. It was at first desired by Mr. Dadabhai that the Degree should be conferred upon him "in absentia," but in deference to a widely-expressed desire that this function being the first occasion after ten years which would afford the public an opportunity of seeing him, the public should not be denied the opportunity, the G. O. M. has kindly consented to be present at the ceremony and drive through the town in procession. In view, however, of his extreme old age, care will be taken to make the ceremony as short as possible and it is expected to be over within half an hour. After the ceremony is over, a procession will be formed near the University Gardens and will start at 5.15 p.m. sharp for a drive through the town. Mr. Dadabhai's car, in which will be seated the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha and others, will be preceded by a pilot car in charge of the chief of the volunteers, and will be followed by a number of other cars conveying the members of the committee of arrangements, and other leading citizens. The car conveying the G. O. M. will be escorted by a number of cyclist volunteers of the Indian National Congress, the All-India Moslem League, the Bhattia Conference, the Lohan Conference and the Kapole Conference. Certain places have been announced where the procession will halt to enable the public to pay floral tributes to the eminent patriot, and the public are asked to refrain from making any attempt to halt the car or approach it at any other places except those fixed for the purpose. The public are further asked, in view of his old age, not to shower flowers, rice or sprinkle rose-water on him.

Elaborate preparations have been made by the people to accord the great patriot a magnificent reception. The shop-keepers and others have put up flags bearing inscriptions of welcome along the route and the public are expected to turn up in their thousands to cheer the G. O. M.

THE ROUTE.

The procession will start from near Watson's Hotel and will pass through,
Hornby Road,
Javeri Bazar,
Bhuleshwar,
Girgaum Back Road up to,
Sandhurst Bridge, where it will terminate.

The procession will halt *en route* at the following places:
The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores,
The Mangaldas Market,
Mulji Jetha Market,
Khara Kuva, Marwari Bazaar,
Rukmani Lying-in-Hospital,
China Baug, and,
The Prathna Samaj.

GRADUATES AND THE GRAND OLD MAN.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would it be too late to suggest to all the graduates of the Bombay University to attend and walk in the procession to-morrow evening with their hoods and robes as a sign of their respect and reverence to the Grand Old Man?

This would be the right sort of and the most befitting, reception they could accord to their great patriot conferring upon whom the honorary Degree of L.L.D. the University itself is most honored. The graduates by taking up this suggestion would thus prove how one and all are in accordance with the University's desire of conferring this most courted Honorary Degree on her most noble son, who is the guide, friend and leading spirit of the young India to-day.—Yours etc.,

D. MODI.

89 Apollo Street.
Bombay, 27th January, 1916.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Brigadier-General H. G. Fitton.
Second-Lieutenant H. R. Johnson, Flying Corps.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant T. Thomas, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Lieutenant C. B. Wilson, Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Brooking, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Parkinson, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant W. S. Johnson, Leicester Yeomanry.
Lieutenant N. A. Lewis, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. S. Maitland, Durhams.
Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson, Suffolks.
Lieutenant C. A. Peak, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant A. G. Wingate-Gray, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant D. Cutbush, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant H. P. Dymore-Brown, Berkshires.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER IN BALKANS.

Captain L. W. Harries, Lancasters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The 162nd list of casualties from Mesopotamia contains the name of Captain H. G. Brodie, 103rd Maharattas, Prisoner of war (wounded). (Previously reported "Killed" in the 126th list of casualties from Mesopotamia.)

"THE WAR AND ITS FUTURE."

Sir,—Prophecy in a great war like the present one is always a dangerous thing in which to indulge, especially in the early stages before any fixed developments have manifested themselves, but this can hardly be said to be the case at the present moment when we have a number of established facts upon which to base our calculations. Let us then make an endeavour to tabulate them and make so bold as to indulge in a few deductions.

(1) Germany and her Ally started this war with a numerical preponderance of about 5 to 2 in her favour and with a material preponderance of certainly 7 to 2 perhaps even more.

(2) By means of this advantage and her better preparedness for war and her choice of her moment—for this war was finally decided upon, as we now know by official documentary evidence, in 1911, Germany was able to overrun Luxembourg, Belgium, the whole of the industrial districts of Northern France and Russian Poland. She has dug herself in in the West, and it has necessarily helped her to remain practically where she was in August 1914, the few hundred miles recovered being neither here nor there.

(3) Germany's man-power has now not only been equalled, but at the present moment the boot is on the other leg and Allied strength is about 5 to 3 and is even yet not fully developed, for Russia as one unit of it has not, for lack of equipment, been able to mobilise more than one-third of her effectives. In material Germany still leads, but the gap has been reduced to 5 to 4, perhaps to even a smaller preponderance.

(4) At the commencement of hostilities Germany being under the fixed impression that Great Britain would not come in, omitted to have more than a handful of commerce destroyers on the trade routes.

(5) At the commencement of the war our naval superiority was in every class about 2 to 1.

(6) The combined naval superiority of the Allies since the advent of Italy into the war is nearer 4 to 1 than anything else.

(7) The submarine blockade of England has been a mere farce.

(8) The blockade of Germany is now an actual one.

(9) The decision at sea is final, even though the German main fleet is still intact.

(10) The decision on land, the Russian reverses notwithstanding, has not yet even been attempted.

(11) The Allies, by reason of their absolute command of the sea-road, are independent of dead-lock, one end of which rests upon the North Sea.

(12) The final initiative, therefore, rests with the Allies.

What then of the future? What do all these facts suggest and to what do they point? What is it that Germany has most to fear? Blockade or invasion? The first will in the end win the war even if we mark time and stand where we are, the second would finish it more speedily. Where is it that the lever will be applied and how?

If it were permissible to publish facts that are well known to the enemy and are surely obvious even to the British public, who are supposed not to know, it would be very simple to forecast the future. Germany knew in 1910 what would happen if England came into the war and that is the reason for the "Hymn of Hate" and the well known Teuton pleasantry "Gott strafe England."—Yours etc.

CHHOTALAL J. DESAI.

Girgaum, Bombay, 27th January 1916.

AMBULANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GIFTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 27.

The Central Provinces presented through Lady Robertson Rs. 9,000 for a motor launch to Indian Council of St. John Ambulance Association for use in Mesopotamia As Bilaspur district contributed three-fourths, the launch, will be named the Arpa, after the river on which Bilaspur stands.

A sum of Rs. 6,000 has also been contributed in answer to an appeal for help for 3,000 beds in the hospital in Mesopotamia, Nagpur and Jubbulpore subscribing Rs. 3,000 each. Sir Pardey Lukis has telegraphed to Lady Robertson the grateful thanks of the Indian Council for the generous donations.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 27.

In the conspiracy case to-day Mr. Chatterjee asked the Court to seek independent corroboration of the evidence of approvers as, he observed, there was too much intercommunication among them and that their story was made up afterwards. Counsel then proceeded to discuss the evidence and asked the Court to discard Bibhuti's evidence altogether for when tested by independent evidence, various statements made by Bibhuti proved false. Counsel did not dispute the fact of bombs having gone from Benares but his submission was that the accused were not the persons who gave those bombs. Bibhuti's evidence, he said, was simply the paraphrase of information at the disposal of the police plus the translation of the long cherished theories of the police about the Y. M. A. He also laid stress on the fact that Bibhuti's name was not known to Manilal and Baburam when they made their statements in Delhi and also on the fact that the description given by Baburam of Bibhuti to Mr Paghey did not agree with the real appearance of Bibhuti.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

WORK OF BOMBAY AUXILIARY IN 1915

We take the following extracts from the ninety-seventh Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society (Bombay Auxiliary) for the year ending November 30th, 1915.

The dark cloud of war which was hanging over us when we concluded our last report has continued to overshadow our work throughout the year. Though, to some extent, our ordinary channels of circulating the Scriptures have been interrupted, we have been called upon to contribute our quota to the great distribution of the Sacred Book which the Society has been carrying on among the combatants during the conflict.

In what has been the saddest year in the history of the world there has been an output from the Society such as has never been known before. Since the war began, besides carrying on its normal Missionary service it has provided about three million Testaments, Gospels and Psalters in between twenty and thirty languages, and in a dozen different countries, for sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, for prisoners of war, aliens, and refugees, and for troops going to the front.

In this great ministry our Bombay Auxiliary has had its small share, having been able to meet all the calls that were made upon it for supplies.

That the prevalent abnormal conditions with which the past year began should adversely affect the operations of the Auxiliary, was anticipated by your Committee, and precautionary measures were taken to conserve finance, without making anything of the nature of retrenchment. About the middle of the year cheering information was received from the London Committee to the effect that our Budget Estimate for 1915, had been passed without reduction. At that time, however, we found that our circulation of Scriptures in the area was over 30,000 copies less than at the same period in the previous year, and the outlook for an encouraging report under this head, was anything but bright. The year has ended, and we are grateful to be able to chronicle a circulation throughout the twelve months of 184,927 copies, an increase of 3,475 copies over 1914, and constituting another record for the Auxiliary's operations in Western India. The gifts from the area to our work amounted to Rs. 9,785 being the highest reached in any ordinary year, Rs. 1,263 above 1914, and only Rs. 227 less than the total received in 1913, our Centenary year.

CIRCULATION.

The circulation of the Auxiliary in 1915 reached a total of 184.927 copies, while that of the previous year it was 181,452 copies. This shows an increase for the year under report of 3,475 copies.

DEPOT FOR THE WORLD.

The Bombay Depôt having been, by the decision of the London Committee, appointed the Depôt for the world for Indian Scriptures, we are now called upon to send consignments to various parts of the globe where Indians are endeavouring to find a livelihood. It is a matter for gratification that it is possible to extend to them the offer of the Living Bread of the Gospel in these far-off places. To our Indian Auxiliaries and to London, we dispatched 10,779 copies of the Scriptures, while to such places as Madagascar, South Africa, and British Guiana consignments amounting to 3,066 copies have been shipped.

As we have already mentioned the circulation at the end of June showed a decrease of over 30,000 copies, compared with the first six months of 1914. The latter period was before the outbreak of hostilities, and the sales were in keeping with normal times. We conclude, therefore, that Missionary work has been more or less disorganised by the war throughout the area. The fact that the Basel Mission work in the South of the Presidency has been disorganised has precluded the customary sales being made in that locality.

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION.

It is impossible to say how many Bibles, Testaments and Portions have been purchased for distribution amongst soldiers, as we do not, in all cases, know the destination of the sales that are made to purchasers. So far as we can trace, however, the totals were 5,281 copies made up as follows: Bibles 724, Testaments 2,460, Portions 2,097. It is interesting to record that the visit of the Honorary Secretary of the Women's Branch of the War Fund to Busrah, towards the close of the year, revealed the fact that there was a demand on the part of officers and men in Mesopotamia for Bibles and Testaments, and this announcement led to the dispatch of many of the copies included in the totals given above.

The year's sales under all heads were made up as follows:—Bibles 3,640, Testaments 6,171, Scripture Portions 175,116. These were for the most part in Marathi and Gujarathi, the two great languages of the area. Considerable quantities in Urdu, Hindi, Canarese and English were also sent out, while copies in languages such as Norwegian, Swedish, Spanish, Danish, Chinese and Dutch are to be found amongst the sales of the year. Books in no less than 50 different languages were asked for and supplied.

COLPORTAGE.

By means of this important agency 87,154 copies of the Scriptures were disposed of during the year. Missions to the number of 15 are in receipt of grants-in-aid for this work, and efforts have been put forth by your Committee to make the system as efficient as possible. Missionaries who received grants of this kind were been invited to be in as close and constant touch as posisble, with those who are selling the Books, and have promised to observe the utmost vigilance in superintending the men. Monthly reports, instead of quarterly ones, will now be received from them, and your Committee will endeavour to do its part in bringing the system towards a high standard of efficiency. There is a large field of service open to men whose hearts have been touched with the Missionary spirit in this department of our work, and if all Indian workers over the area set before them the ideal of 'holding forth the word of life' in profferring Gospels for sale, as well as in preaching, a great step forward in the evangelisation of India would result.

The usual effort to spread the Gospel at the Cocoanut Fair on the Bombay Maidan was observed, when from our three tables in charge of the office staff a large number of Gospels were purchased by the orderly, holiday-making crowds. The total sold in connection with the effect was 288 copies and we were glad to observe a considerable amount of Gospel selling over the field on the part of Indian workers belonging to the various Missions in Bombay.

The united effort to sell Gospels throughout Bombay City on a particular day each month, was continued, when weather permitted. Five or six missions co-operated with us during the year with the result that 2,477 copies were sold in the various parts of the city.

GRANTS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

To the students of the Bombay University in common with those at Calcutta, Madras, the Punjab and Allahabad, Scriptures have been offered as in former years. Each Indian student when he enters college is asked to accept a neatly bound copy of the Four Gospels and Acts, half way through his course he is offered the New Testament and when he graduates, he may have a copy of the Bible.

The Books are definitely applied for and we have no doubt but that the Book of Books is shaping the thoughts of serious minded young men in India to-day and preparing them in the highest sense for that larger life which awaits them when they take up their various professions.

The following is the list of Bibles etc., supplied to students on application during 1915.

To Matriculates 922 copies Four Gospels and Acts.

To Intermediates 823 copies New Testament and Psalms.

To Graduates 462 copies Bible.

TRANSLATIONS.

Our Committee has had for several years before it the necessity for a Gospel in Konkani, Roman character, for the use of Roman Catholics, particularly in Goa. Much difficulty was experienced in securing a Translator. By the kindness of Mr. B. N. Athavle it was possible to get an expert in the language. The Gospel of St. Mark has been translated and has been read and generally approved by two gentlemen who know the language thoroughly. Before passing it over to the printers the Revision Committee is perusing it. A ready sale is likely to be had for this Gospel when it is completed.

PUNJAB'S GIFT OF ARMOURED AEROPLANES.

A FLEET OF 28 PLANES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

The Secretaries of the Punjab Armoured Aeroplanes Fund have announced that a further sum of £18,000 has been remitted by telegraphic transfer to the Secretary of State for India. This completes the purchase money for 28 aeroplanes. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, patron of the Fund, has approved of the naming of the additional planes as follows:—Punjab 26 (Jullundur), Punjab 27 (Lyallpur) and Punjab 28 (Shahpur).

CALCUTTA TERRORISTS.

HOW A SUB-INSPECTOR WAS SHADOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

It is stated that recently a Sub-Inspector of Police of the Special Branch of the Calcutta C. I. D., was in danger of being attacked by some terrorists. The officer, who was accompanied by an orderly, perceived that he was being followed in a tram car. With a view to giving them the slip the officer got down from the car with his orderly at Cornwallis Square and hastened towards the West. The pursuers also got down from the car, whereupon the orderly raised an alarm and the men took to their heels.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

Three new Bills will be introduced at the meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council to be held on the 14th February and following days, namely the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, the Medical Registration Bill, and the Satta Gambling Bill.

One of the subjects which it is believed will occupy the attention of Sir T. Wynne, who was expected at Rangoon from Calcutta yesterday, is the railway from Namtu mines to Namyaw with a view to improving the alignment of line, which is said to have some bad gradients. It is understood his visit is primarily in connection with the Burma Corporation Ltd., Namtu.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

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BOMBAY LANDING AND WHARFAGE FEES ACT.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON AMENDING BILL.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882. The Report is signed by the Hon. Messrs. G. Carmichael, D. V. Belvi, S. K. Rodda, H. S. Lawrence, M. N. Hogg and Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy:—

We, the Members of the Select Committee to whom the Bill further to amend the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882, has been referred, have examined the Bill and have the honour to report as follows:—

Several of the clauses have been redrafted, while by clause 7 it is proposed to add two new sections to the main Act, based on sections 36 and 37 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, with the object of having a properly constituted fund, and regular accounts of receipt and expenditure of the fees levied under the Act, and in order to enable Government to group the ports so as to permit expenditure out of the fees collected in a group of ports for the benefit of the several ports of the group. Provision is also made for the debit to the fund of interest on Government loans for the purposes of the Act. In these points we have followed the lines of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, references to which are given in the margin of the Bill.

Clause 2, sub-clause (a).—In the existing definition of the term "landing-place" a slight amendment has been made by deleting the superfluous words "wharfage, cranage" which are practically covered by the phrase "landing, shipping or storage of goods."

Sub-clause (b).—The definition of the term "Commissioner" is unnecessary for the purposes of the Act. The chief Customs authority is a term sufficiently defined in section 3 (a) of the Sea Customs Act 1878.

Clause 3.—The sub-clauses of clause (e) of section 5 of the Act have been re-drafted so as to make the wording clearer and more uniform.

Clause 4.—As sections 6 and 9 of the Act refer to bye-laws, the word "rule" in clause 4 has been altered to "bye-law."

Clause 5, sub-clause (a).—As the Revenue Commissioner will have no powers under the Act, the reference to him in the opening words of section 9 of the Act has been omitted.

Sub-clause (b).—The clause (bbb) which it was proposed in the original Bill to add to section 9 of the Act is sufficiently provided for in new section 11 (1).

Clause 6.—Section 10 of the Act has been re-drafted so as to make it clear that expenditure out of fees realized in a port need not be restricted to that port alone.

Under new section 10 (c), expenditure can be incurred for the provision of such facilities as barges or lighters for the more convenient landing of passengers.

A SUPPLEMENTARY MINUTE.

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg has attached the following supplementary minute to the Report:—

I desire to draw the attention of the Council to sub-section (2) of new section 11 in clause 7 of the Act. This sub-section makes it clear that the fees leviable under this Act, or any portion of them, may be expended in payment of interest on advances, which Government may make for any of the purposes of this Act. I regard this as of special importance as I am of opinion that such advances will be absolutely necessary, if any effective progress is to be made. The fees collected are not likely to be sufficient to provide funds for improvements of any importance, if they are employed as capital; but if they are employed in payment of interest on capital to be borrowed from Government, then the objects of the Bill may be attained and substantial progress made. I believe that this view is shared by most, if not all, of the members of the Select Committee.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

Several enquiries have been received at the offices of the Hindu University Society from the invitees to the Foundation Ceremony as to the non-receipt by them of admission tickets for the amphitheatre, together with traffic regulations. We are asked to state that these are in the press and will be commenced to be issued from this week. A plan of the amphitheatre, with blocks indicated therein, will be found given on the back of these tickets. The Ceremony will be a full-dress one. Gentlemen attending it should appear in full dress or Darbar dress, and those entitled to wear uniforms or academicals should appear in their uniforms and academicals. Decorations and insignias of orders and medals should be worn by those who are entitled to wear them. Instructions as to route and other necessary matters will be sent along with the admission tickets.

On account of both the *Amavashya* and the Foundation Ceremony, a great rush of traffic is anticipated. It would consequently be very desirable for gentlemen coming for the ceremony to arrange to reach Benares sometime on or before the 3rd February.

A correspondent from Dhar (Central India Agency) reports in a two days' duck shoot on the 23rd and 24th instant 1,587 birds for 16 guns and 748 for 8 guns were shot respectively. The party included Major Shuttleworth, Colonel Lord Glanusk, Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. Crump.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India the Government of India have now decided that Colonels on the staff, commanding brigades, on field service, shall draw a consolidated salary of Rs. 2,100 per mensem without exchange compensation allowance from the date of proceeding on service and not from 1st October 1915, as notified previously.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SENATE.

The annual meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University at 5-45 p.m. to-morrow, when the Degrees of L.C.E., L. M. & S., B.Ag., B.E., M.B.B.S., B.Sc., B.A., B.Hy., LL.B. and M.A. will be conferred on successful candidates. Other items of business include the election of the Registrar and three members of the Board of Accounts.

REPORT OF JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD.

Consideration of the Report of the Joint Examination Board Committee will then be taken up. The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate that the Report be approved and adopted.

Dr. A. G. Viegas has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment to the Hon. Mr. Sharp's proposition:—

Omit all the words after "That" in the first line and insert: "a Committee be appointed (to be named at the Meeting) to report on the Report of the Joint Examination Board Committee and on the Matriculation and School Final Examinations generally in all their possible bearings. The Committee to have the power to call for all papers in the possession of the University bearing on these subjects. That the Committee be requested to submit their Report within six months."

Messrs. J. D. Bharda and D. G. Padhye have also given notice of several amendments. The latter will move an amendment to delete the words "approved and adopted" and substitute for them the words "referred to a Committee of the Senate consisting of Fellows (to be named at the meeting) for consideration and report."

MASTER'S DEGREE IN AGRICULTURE.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held immediately after the conclusion of the business of the annual meeting, when the debate will be resumed on the amendment to Dr. Mann's motion regarding the institution of a Master's Degree in Agriculture.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, has given notice of his intention to move the following amendments:—

"That further consideration of the proposal to confer a new degree of M.Ag. be deferred for a period of not less than two years from this date in order that the Senate may be in a better position to judge of the educational value of the degree of B.Ag. and the need and desirability of instituting a Master's degree for such very specialised attainments."

Notice of an amendment to Dr. Mann's motion regarding the election of Syndics in Acts has also been given by Mr. H. F. Bhabha.

FAMINE IN BANKURA.

URGENT NEED FOR HELP.

The District of Bankura the poorest in Bengal, has been for nearly five months in the clutches of a terrible famine. A long continued drought followed by failure of crops has brought in its train an acute and widespread distress of which the victims number by the thousands. Out of a total population of more than a million souls fully three-fourths are affected by this dire visitation. Whole villages are starving. Children are being sold; and deaths from starvation are not only common but frequent. Official as well as unofficial observers bear testimony to the character and extent of this calamity. For example, the District Magistrate writes: "Large areas throughout the District lie almost untouched by the plough; the early crop is an entire failure. . . . . Respectable families are starving in secret with too much self-respect to beg."

The Bishop of Calcutta touchingly refers to "those poor souls in such utter need."

Principal Michell of the Wesleyan College, Bankura, writing from personal observation says: "The secret suffering is far greater than one of us can imagine and the condition of some is so terrible that unless you help them at once they will die of starvation."

To the horrors of hunger are added the horrors of bitter cold. The aged and the infirm the widow and the orphan, not to speak of others equally famished, are found in every condition of wretchedness; and thousands of absolute skeletons men, women and children are in a state of all but unqualified nudity.

Various public bodies in Bengal have started voluntary relief works for these suffering people. Each and all of them have done and are doing useful work, but the area of the distress is wide and more funds are urgently required to continue the philanthropic work for the next six months. We understand that a representative and influential committee is being organised in Bombay to collect funds. The public has already been taxed during the last year or two to an appreciable extent and times are not sufficiently propitious for further subscription lists, but we trust, that the usual generosity of our great city will rise equal to the urgent necessity of the occasion.

It is notified that the eligibility of the families of British Army reservists for a separation allowance is not affected when they occupy private quarters in preference to Government quarters.

The following arrangements have been made for the conveyance of the baggage of entitled passengers travelling overland from Marseilles to England:—For military passengers in uniform all baggage free. For other passengers not in uniform and unaccompanied by families, 66 lbs. free. The latter are warned that they must make their own arrangements for the conveyance of any baggage they may have above the free allowance.

BOMBAY SHENVIS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

An interesting Paper on the Kanarian-Konkani communities of Bombay was read by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Assistant Judge, Thana, at the ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, held on Wednesday evening in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi.

In this paper Mr. Saldanha traced the origin of the several subcastes and sections of the Gaud-Saravat or Shenvie community and its growth in Bombay commencing from Ramchandra Shenvi, whom the East India Company found indispensable in 1661 A.D. for his intimate knowledge of the Bombay affairs, until it developed into its present high position, counting within the last 50 years two Judges of the High Court, two Sheriffs including the present Sheriff, and other distinguished citizens in every walk of life. The lecturer compared the customary family laws of the community with those of Kanarian-Dravidian community of Mogers in Bombay and showed how the tolemistic matriarchal system had somewhat influenced the customs of the Gaud Sarasvat community, whose customs are mainly based on the patriarchal system. In this connection Mr. Saldanha dwelt the prospects of a new science of "Comparative Ethnical Jurisprudence" foreshadowed by Sir Henry Maine, in which ethnology and folklore could be brought into service for tracing the origin of customs from racial characteristics and changes.

ORAON WOMEN'S HUNT.

A second paper on "The Women's Hunt" among the Oraons of Chota Nagpur as described by Mr. Sarat Chandra Roy, was read before the Society by Dr. J. J. Modi, of which the following is a resume:—

Once in 12 years Oraon maidens go out on a pretending hunting expedition dressed as males and armed with weapons and arriving at an adjoining village, chases a pig in that village. The people of this village raise a sum by public subscription and pay it to the owner of the pig if the pig is killed in the chase or to the maidens of the hunting expedition if it is not killed. The maidens of the village whose pig is thus chased, in their turn, go similarly to a village adjoining theirs in the same direction. Those of this third village go to the next. This hunting expedition forms a kind of ceremonial expeditions to drive away plagues or calamities. They are a variety of rog-khedna (disease driving) expeditions. These hunts and disease-driving expeditions resemble in their character, the processions of the mata ni rath or the Chariot of the Goddess wherein in Gujerat, Deccan and other parts of our Presidency, people believe they drive away epidemic like plagues, cholera, etc., from village to village and finally to the sea or to lonely mountains. In some of these devil-driving processions a cock or a goat is sacrificed. All these hunting expeditions or processions illustrate the scape-goat theory of Sir James Frazer in the sixth part of his Golden Bough entitled "The Scapegoat." The Tibetans also have such devil-driving processions wherein they carry a certain structure with votive offerings and marching through the village throw it in the end in an adjoining valley. The Tibetan devil-driving procession is followed the next day by a Book-procession wherein a number of the Tibetan scriptures are carried by people through the village with a view to bringing in blessings. These book processions remind us of the religious processions once prevalent and even now prevalent to a certain extent in some Christian towns of Europe undertaken with a view to drive away pestilences.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

As the term of office of the Additional Members of the Bombay Legislative Council will expire on the 30th of April 1916, the various electorates are being called upon by the Bombay Government to elect persons for filling the vacancies. The special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to elect a representatives will be held on 19th April, 1916, while the results of the voting for the University representative will be declared on 7th March, 1916. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Karachi Chamber of Commerce will have to elect their representatives on or before 15th March. 20th March and 20th April, 1916, respectively.

A little over two years ago the Secretary of State had sanctioned the inclusion of the appointment of the Superintendent of Cinchona Plantations, Madras, in the cadre of the Madras Agricultural Department. Mr. A. Wilson, second economic botanist, United Provinces, will take up this post.

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Excise Revenues.

"Indian Daily News":—Mr. B. G. Tilak we see at Poona expressed the view that unless the Government were once for all prepared to give up the excise revenue it was futile to expect any improvement in the matter. That is the conclusion which everyone on this side of India has also arrived at. No Finance Minister is disposed to take a leap in the dark and all our money affairs run in grooves on the principle that as it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be. Amen! Yet the Government of Russia which is a Government with an imagination took that leap and that in face of a war that is shaking her finances. The result of that leap it is now fairly clear has been an enormous step in national prosperity and that is the example that we have got to follow. Governments get their revenue by the prosperity of their subjects. That much is known and what is lost by taxation in one direction is made up in other directions. We do not know Sir W. Meyer's views. He is, of course, a timid financier being new to the work but we are certain that if he does not rise to the occasion and learn from others' experience, the next Finance Minister will. The fact is India like England wants a good shake up and more courage. Even the politicians are agreed that we do not want a drunken India in bondages like Great Britain to the 3,000 a month grogshop proprietors. We could say a great deal more about the history of that Rs. 3,000 a month grogshop but as the French say "Toute verite n'est pas bonne a dire" (every truth is not fit to tell). Calcutta is very sensitive about hearing the truth.

German Missionaries in India.

"The Englishman":—Now that the German missionaries have left India,—never to return we trust,—the question arises, what is to become of the several organisations, educational and religious, which they have left behind them? It will be seen from the statement laid before the National Missionary Council that in Southern India the departing missionaries have shown a remarkable anxiety to transfer these organisations to the hands of bodies connected with neutral countries, particularly Sweden and America. This scarcely suggests that the German missionaries reciprocate the feelings of trustful sympathy that animated the resolution of the Missionary Council and probably found expression in the sympathetic letter of the German Relief Committee. As a matter of policy it is highly undesirable that these German Missions should be transferred to other than purely British bodies. It is not like handing the interests of enemy subjects over to the Ambassadors or the Consuls of neutral States. Enemy subjects are not concerned in the matter at all. The Missions affect British subjects and the opinion is very strongly held that the religious conversion and the education of British subjects in India ought not to be entrusted indiscriminately to foreign Missions whether they be of enemy or neutral origin. We trust the Government will see to it that no part of the German Missions' work will be allowed to remain in the hands of neutrals. If Missions are to be used, British Missions alone should be entrusted with its supervision, and the greatest care should be taken to see that German influence is entirely eradicated and that the schools and churches are made purely British. We regret that the proceedings of the National Missionary Council do not inspire us with a belief in the capacity of that body to give to the German Missions a thoroughly British tone and tradition. The Missionary Council still seems to hanker after the return of the Germans after the war and perhaps an excessive delicacy will prevent it from shutting down the German tradition. In that case it would be well if the Government declared at once that no German missionaries will be allowed in India in future. The course would then be clear.

The question of the bye-laws and regulations of the Indian Research Institute, Bangalore, is now before the Government of India and orders may be expected to be issued shortly. The changes introduced are understood to be chiefly formal.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT.

CONVICTIONS CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

KHANDERAO NARAYAN JUVEKAR AND OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri The appellants and four others were charged under section 120 (B), I. P. C., with having been parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit offences with the object of overthrowing British Government; under section 395, I. P. Code, with having committed a dacoity at Chindur on 21st April, 1915 in pursuance of the above object; and under section 400 as having belonged to a gang of persons associated together for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.

The Sessions Judge dissenting from the assessors, who held all the charges not proved, convicted all the accused and sentenced them on each of the charges to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The sentences were to run concurrently.

The allegations against the accused were that they conspired together to commit theft and dacoities with the object of obtaining money for the purpose of overthrowing the British Government and to establish another Government and that in pursuance of that conspiracy which came into existence in August, 1913, the dacoity specified in the charge was committed. It was alleged tha accused 3 came to the house of one Pundlik at Chindur one evening and asked to be allowed to stay. The permission was given and he dined and was allowed to sleep on a bench in a verandah of the house. Pundlik went out to an entertainment and was away the whole night. Late at night some men came and demanded water from the women of the house, and as the request was not immediately complied with, one of them took up a tool lying outside and attempted to break a wall of the house. This caused one of the women to put out a vessel containing water. As soon as that was done two or three of the men entered the house, and removed a nose ring and bracelets which had been on the person of one Anusaya. The value of the articles taken was Rs. 15. Information was given to the police on the 21st April, but the clue to the identity of the offenders was not obtained until the 5th May. The accused and the approver were arrested at Bombay.

APPROVER'S STORY.

The approver Govind Ravji Bhalerao, a Mahratha by caste, in his confession before the Sessions Court, stated that the accused Shivram had asked him to join an anti-monarchic society—"Arajak Kat"—the object of which was to establish independent Government like that won by Shivaji and Napoleon. The members of the society had to take certain oaths and the approver was told that the oaths would be given to him on the "Mahashivratri" day.

The oaths were as follows:—"I will revere the Hindoo religion; I will worship 'Shri Krishna Paramatma"; I will revere my parents; I will love the whole animal creation; whatever I will do, will be for my country; I will act according to the orders of the members of the conspiracy; I will not divulge anywhere the plan, ideas and the existence of the conspiracy; whoever will divulge the existence of the conspiracy will be visited with the highest punishment, i.e., capital sentence."

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. Accused 1, a Bhandari serving as a sizing master in a Bombay mill, stated that the accused did not form a society as alleged nor collected men and that he was maltreated by the police, as a result of which he made a statement similar to that of the approver. Accused 2, by caste a Brahmin, stated similarly. Accused 3, a Brahmin student, stated that the statement made by him before the Haveli Magistrate at Poona was false, being the result of torture. The approver Govind wanted employment in the Police Department; so he got all the accused arrested on a false charge of seditious conspiracy. Accused 4, a Bhandari by caste, stated he was not acquainted with the accused, except accused 1, who was on terms of enmity with Govind the approver. Govind had implicated him without any cause. Accused 5, a Mahratha by caste and serving as a clerk in Bombay, also stated that he was forced to make a false statement by the police.

The Sessions Judge, in convicting the accused, observed:—"Datta (accused 1) appears to have been the chief member of the society. The song composed by him shows that he was possessed with the idea of forming an association with the object of securing independence. After reading all the evidence I have come to the conclusion that it has established the charges. The evidence shows that the accused have neither the requisite courage nor ability to carry out their designs. The want of courage is proved by their not being able to stop two women from running away from the house of Pundlik. They were afraid that the women would raise an alarm and in their hurry to escape did not even approach the box in the house. The want of intelligence amounting almost to childishness is apparent throughout. None of the inmates of the house was injured, nor was any attempt made to harm them. I do not think it is necessary to treat the accused as dangerous conspirators or as bold robbers."

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

Their Lordships agreeing with the views of the Sessions Judge confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

WEAK NERVES AND LOST VIGOUR.

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540

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. C 5

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS

ALLEGED FORGERY OF DOCUMENTS

BAIL APPLICATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

On Thursday morning at 11-30 a.m. an applicatidn was made by counsel on behalf of Girdharlal Harkisondas, Chandulal and Raghunath Shivkaran, (temporary clerks in the Official Assignee's Office) who are charged with the offences of forging a valuable security, forgery and cheating and abetment of the said offences, that they should be released on bail and that their cases be tried in this sessions and not transferred to the next sessions.

The accused were committed to the sessions four days ago by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to stand their trial on charges of forging a valuable security, forgery, using a forged document as genuine and cheating. The case against the first accused is that he falsified a register of affidavits and forged a document purporting to be a valuable security, viz., a dividend warrant for 713-11-8 in favour of Tulsidas Samaldas intending to use it for the purpose of cheating. The third accused was charged with aiding and abetting the first accused in commission of the said offences.

The second accused was charged with abetting the first accused in a similar case like the one mentioned above.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia for the second accused submitted that the case should be tried in this sessions as everything was ready and it was no use keeping over the case till the next sessions. If the prosecution was not ready, they could be ready in two or three days. He also applied that the accused should be released on bail if the case was going to be tried in the next sessions.

Mr. R. G. Munsif for the third accused supported Mr. Wadia's application.

Mr. I. N. Mehta for the first accused also supported the applications of Messrs. Wadia and Munsif.

Mr. S. G. Veliukar for the Crown submitted that they would be ready by the 14th of February if his Lordship desired to adjourn the case till then.

His Lordship ordered that the case would be taken up on the 14th of February and did not grant bail to the accused.

MURDER UNDER GRAVEST PROVOCATION.

ACCUSED GETS SIX MONTHS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR v. NAZIM HUSSEIN INAYAT HUSSEIN.

The accused, a Mahomedan aged 22, was charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Sabiar Safdar Hussen on the 29th of December, 1915, by stabbing him with a knife. He was committed to the Sessions by Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate on the 15th January, 1916.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, the Advocate-General, with Mr. Jaffer Hajibhai, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. D. A. Ghasvala defended the accused.

The facts as outlined by the Advocate-General in his opening were as follows:—The accused, a police recruit, was married two or three years ago to one Jainabai and lived with her in a room of the third floor of a house in the 13th Kamatipura Street. Two or two months and a half before the 29th December, Jainabai had formed improper intimacy with one Sabiar, the deceased. The accused knew of this intimacy after a month, but acquiesced in it. Sabiar was keeping the woman and paying the rent of the room and the expenses of all including the accused. The accused acquiesced in this arrangement, whether with happiness or not, counsel could not say. Sometime after this, i.e., on the night of the 28th December, at 8 p.m. the deceased demanded a sum of Rs. 10 from the accused to whom Sabiar's father had lent the amount, Then everything was calm: all took the evening meal and then slept in the same room, Jainabai, the deceased and the accused sleeping on the same "chatai." After midnight Jainabai woke up as she heard the deceasd crying out and leaving the room. Jainabai also saw the accused following the deceased. The deceased collapsed outside the room as he was severely wounded on the abdomen. The accused was seen by two people before he ran away. Jainabai retreated to her room, but one of the two persons, who saw the accused running away, went to the police station to give information of the occurrence. The deceased was sent to the Hospital where he died. Search was made for the accused in the Police Lines at Crawford Market as he being a Police recruit, would very likely go there first. He was arrested there and he made a statement in consequence of which, a knife was found in a shed in the Police Lines.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution. The defence was that the accused was assaulted under grave provocation.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" of murder but guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The foreman of the jury submitted that the act was committed under severe provocation.

His Lordship addressing the accused said that as the act was committed under the gravest provocation, he would sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 28TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final disposal.

49-15.958-14.—Mulla and M, Edalji Maneckji Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, Merwanji K & Co, Part Heard.

O. S. 46-15.715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulamhussein Ladhabhai & ors, Payne & Co, Kanga & S, Bhai K. & G, Edg G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

68-15.—Unwalla P & P, Shah Fojmal Bhutani & Co, a firm, v. Navnarayen Uthamalji & ors.

For Dismissal (in Court).

1281-15.—Craigie B & Co, Tricumdas Gordhandas & Co, a firm, v. Hemraj Chaturmal, a firm, Bhai K & G.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Part heard, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishankar K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little & Co, Malvi H M & R.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A MUCH "WORRIED" WOMAN.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT APOLLO BUNDER

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Mayne charged Mrs. Rachel Nissim with attempting to commit suicde by jumping into the sea at Apollo Bunder.

The case for the prosecution was that Police sepoy No. 2458, on duty at Apollo Bunder, noticed the accused struggling in the sea on Wednesday evening. She was in the sea near the steps leading to the water, and he ran up and rescued her.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying she had been much worried.

The Magistrate enquired what the "worry" had been. Sergeant Mayne said the accused's husband recently deserted her at Rangoon and sent her back to Bombay. The husband had taken away with him her six children.

The Magistrate, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for six months, and asked the accused's brother to take good care of her.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan carged Ramji Amruda with being in possession of 489 grains of cocaine, valued about Rs. 250, without a license.

It was alleged that Mr. Talyarkhan with his staff went to 2nd Kumbharwada Lane on Wednesday afternoon, and searched the accused's room, there the cocaine was found concealed in a box. The accused, who had apparently got scent of the affair, was away but was arrested yesterday morning.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECIPROCITY AMONG HIGH COURTS.

CALCUTTA BAR OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The question raised at the Allahabad High Court as to whether a Calcutta lawyer can appear in that Court and argue cases and vice versa, is exercising the minds of the members of Calcutta Bar. The general feeling of the Bar here is that there should be no restrictions against lawyers of one High Court appearing in special cases in another High Court. The Vakils of Calcutta High Court fully appreciate the courtesy shown by the Allahabad Court in allowing Sir Rash Behari Ghose to appear before them and hope that this Court will reciprocate in the case of Advocates of other High Courts who may seek permission to appear before the Judges here. It is understood that the judges of the Allahabad and Calcutta High Courts are in inter-communication on this vexed question of practice and it is stated that Sir Lancelot Sanderson, the present Chief Justice of Bengal, has issued a circular to members of the Bar inviting their opinions on the matter.

TAXI-CAB DACOITIES IN CALCUTTA.

ACTIVE PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce called attention of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the occurrence of dacoities in Calcutta. They urged the necessity for special measures of protection for the inhabitants of northern quarter of the city and suggested that taxi-cabs should not be allowed to ply in Barra Bazar district after dusk, and that a patrol of armed European police sergeants should be placed there at that time. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce considered those suggestions, but from the statement made by the Chief Secretary in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 13th December last they gather that the Government is taking active measures to stop the dacoities. So the Bengal Chamber of Commerce came to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable for them to interfere at this moment.

SUIT ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Mr. Justice Fletcher to-day disposed of a suit brought by Messrs. Sammy Henrickson and Ludwig Aaron, a German firm but naturalised as British subjects, against Johurmull Ramgopal for recovery of Rs. 15,000 on five accepted bills of exchange drawn by the plaintiff firm in Manchester on the defendant firm in Calcutta in favour of the National Bank of India. The bills were duly accepted by the defendant but were subsequently not taken up at maturity when they were endorsed over to the plaintiffs who sued as the endorsees of the bills.

The defence was that consideration had failed inasmuch as goods had not been delivered in the terms of indents and that the plaintiffs had sold the goods. On behalf of the plaintiffs it was submitted that when the suit was filed there was no sale and no money had been realised by the plaintiffs and according to the indent the defendant was bound to accept and take up bills notwithstanding any objection to goods.

His Lordship decreed the suit with costs.

PATNA HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

It is intended that the new Patna High Court will commence its sittings on the 1st March, 1916.

ADVENTUROUS HEN STEALER.

HOODWINKS BANDRA POLICEMAN.

An amusing story of how a policeman was hoodwinked by a Mahim "Mahar," who was caught red-handed by the former with a basket full of stolen hens was told before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, the other day. It appears, that a young wiry Mahar, was seen strolling about at Bandra with a head-load of hens. He was arrested on suspicion by the police and it was soon ascertained that the chubby birds were all stolen property. Soon after he was locked up he requested and was allowed, to be taken outside to a "chamber." The policeman who kept watch outside the chamber, growing impatient at accused's delay, banged at the door, shouting aloud "come out you, you are taking a decidedly mighty time, surely you are not come to sleep here." Receiving no reply, the policeman forced open the door when, alas, he found his *kaidi* (prisoner) had disappeared. He reported the matter to the Sub-Inspector, who took him severely to task. The policeman explained that he had kept a proper watch, but he did not, as no one ever could dream that any human creature would have chosen for his loophole of escape the particular aperture the accused had availed himself of, and that if any one was to blame in the matter it was the Public Works Department Engineer who ought to have, in building the chamber known how big a gap to keep, considering the gentry for whom the chamber was meant. It was very much doubted if the accused had vanished through the aperture mentioned by the policeman.

However, a thorough search having been made for the absconder, he was after some days' hard search re-arrested at Jacob Circle, Bombay. It was then found that his real name was Mahadoo Krishna and that he had given the Police the false name of Dhondoo Rama. Asked to give an exhibition as to how he had effected his escape the fellow quite unceremoniously thrust his head into the aperture and softly wriggled out.

His worship sentenced the accused to three months rigorous imprisonment on the charge of escaping from lawful custody, while he was bound over to be of good behaviour for one year on the charge of theft.

LONDON'S DEATH-RATE.

MORTALITY INDEPENDENT OF CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Many recent years have shown a steady improvement in the general death-rate of England, and it has seemed fairly conclusive that improved sanitation has been gradually lessening the number of deaths, both in the great towns and over the whole country, writes "The Standard." The general absence of hot summers, except in 1911, and the milder winters of late have exerted a considerable influence. In the year which has just passed the deaths have been more numerous, and that apparently beyond the influence of the weather.

In London, with its population of 4½ millions, the total deaths during the year, for the 52 weeks ended Christmas Day, number nearly 73,000, which is 9,300 more than the average for the previous five years. Both the number of deaths and the death-rate are higher than in any year since 1907. The deaths are 8000 more than in 1914, and nearly 12,000 more than in 1912. the recent year with the smallest total number of deaths. In the first half of the year the deaths in London were in excess of the average of the previous five years in each week, the excess of deaths in the half-year being over 8000, and the excess in the first and second quarters numbering respectively 5000 and 3000. There were 15 weeks during the first four months of the year with an excess of 300 deaths.

A HEALTHY SUMMER.

The third, or summer, quarter, ending September, was the only quarter with the number of deaths below the average, the deficiency being 312, and it is the only quarter with a smaller number of deaths than in 1914, the deaths being about 1200 fewer. The entire absence of hot days throughout the summer was without doubt the cause of the low death-rate. The deaths were more than 3000 fewer than in the corresponding quarter of 1911, when the weather was abnormally warm. In the fourth quarter the deaths exceeded the average by 1495.

In the first quarter the deaths numbered 23,373, which is 5000 more than in the corresponding period in 1914, and 6000 more than in 1912. I was by far the most unhealthy quarter in 1915, and had nearly 10.000 more deaths than in the summer quarter. The second quarter had 17,968 deaths, which is 3000 more than the corresponding quarter in 1914. In the third quarter there were 13,678 deaths and in the closing quarter 1,795. There were six weeks during the year with fewer than 1000 deaths, while in 1914 there were only two weeks with so small a number these instances occurring mostly in the summer quarter.

The death-rate for the year averaged 16.2 per 1000 persons living in London, while in 1914 the average rate was 14.4.

UNIVERSITY COURSE FREE.

The youngest of Australia's universities—that of the Western State—has already proved its great usefulness, and there are many students in the arts, science and engineering courses. Special facilities are provided for students who are occupied in the daytime, full evening courses having been established in the faculty of arts and in some departments in the faculty of science. No fees are charged at this university, which is conducted in all respects on the most modern lines.

One thing is sure,—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

TRAGIC SHOOTING AFFAIR IN CALCUTTA.

ARMENIAN LADY SHOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

A tragic shooting affair occurred at Ballygunge last night, the victim being Mrs. Carapiet, an Armenian of 10-1, Rowland Road. The other occupants of the flat were her husband and her father-in-law. So far as could be ascertained on enquiry, it appears that at about 8-30 p.m. the three were sitting together playing cards when Mrs. Carapiet left the room. A few minutes afterwards a shot was heard and she was discovered by her husband lying on the floor in the bathroom and bleeding from a wound on the left side of her body. He carried her into her bedroom and a telephone message was at once sent to the Ballygunge police station. The First Brigade headquarters were also informed of what had happened and the new motor ambulance, which is stationed there, was despatched to the house, whence Mrs. Carapiet was taken to the Presidency General Hospital. Deputy Commissioner Mr. Shallow, Sub-Inspectors P. Mukerjee and Malins and Rai Saheb K. B. Mukerjee made enquiries concerning the affair. It is reported that Mrs. Carapiet made a satement to the police at the hospital. It seems that though the bullet passed right through her body, the wound is not of so serious a nature as to prevent her from recovering. It is believed that the shot was fired from a six-chambered revolver which was subsequently handed to the police. Mrs. Carapiet who is about 23 years of age, was, it is stated, married two or three years ago and that at one time she was an actress.

LATER.

Mrs. Carapiet who was short last night at Ballygung died this afternoon at the Hospital.

SINS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

DR. LANG ON GOD'S JUSTICE.

The Archbishop of York was the preacher at the Intercessory service at York Minster on January 2, which was attended by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff in state. General Lawson, commanding the troops in the Northern Command, and a large number of other officers were present.

The Archbishop said we had much ground for thankfulness. The enemy was no nearer the fulfilment of his inordinate ambitions than he was last year. They could not be fulfilled, for the sands of his opportunity were running out. The cause to which we were devoted had suffered no great defeat, and though there had been bitter failures and disappointments, they had been borne with calmness and self-control. The mastery of the seas was still ours; the ties which bound us and our Allies and all parts of our Empire together were stronger than ever before, sealed by the seal of common sacrifices. The spirit of our own people was not less, but more determined to endure, because it had learned the gravity of the task committed to it. There was therefore, no place in our thoughts or prayers to-day either for fear or for gloom.

The question must arise, he thought, in all their hearts: If our cause is just, why do the feet of the vindicating justice of God move so slowly? Might not one possible answer be that God is waiting for the response of men to the call of His judgment, stern and terrible, on a scale which showed that deep and far-reaching purposes were to be wrought by them? They were primarily His verdict upon the sins which stained the old world of our 19th century civilization. Surely all this convulsion of nations of Europe could mean but the pangs of the birth of a new and nobler world, in which the nations must themselves see and grasp and purpose of God, which would be fulfilled, partially, at least, if through the experience of war nations gained a new passion for peace which would make a renewal of war impossible.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by disease in two talukas of Kaira and by adverse winds in parts of three talukas in Bijapur. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Dharwar and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana and Hyderabad. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Karnatak but are generally steady elsewhere.

LAW ABOVE AMBITION.

Senator Elihu Root, who is recognised as one of the greatest living authorities on international law, delivered on December, 28 an important address before the delegates at the Pan-American Congress in the Court of the Nations at the Pan-American Building.

After pointing out how international law, based on flimsy foundations, had proved futile in the emergency of a great European war, he said that when the end of the war comes steps must be taken by all civilised nations for the ruling of the world by a definite international code, which must replace the present patchwork code, which is now broken at will without fear of consequences. The new code must consider the rights and liberties of people rather than the ambitions of rulers, and no nation failing to subscribe should be entitled to have its rights respected.

HOSPITAL SHIP LIFE.

NURSE'S EXPERIENCE AT ANZAC.

A vivid account of life on a hospital ship off the Isle of Lemnos is given in this month's "The Navy" by a trained nurse. It appears that the sisters on hospital ships have more exciting times than the majority of nurses who are doing war work. The wonderful organisation of the embarking of the wounded from Anzac after the heroic landing of troops was made in August last was the experience of a lifetime.

"When waiting for orders at Mudros harbour there was a curious sense-feeling in the air. Something was going to happen, no one knew exactly what or where, but we sisters added to our thousands and thousands of cut dressings, made every possible preparation for a big rush, then waited, and wondered and slept much and ate well, fortifying ourselves for strenuous days and nights ahead. The hospital ship was well equipped with adequate, cool, clean linen, and many comforts which were sent us by the British Red Cross. The Red Cross workers who have toiled so hard, working all manner of things for the comfort, of the sick and wounded, can have but little idea of the intense gratitude which goes out to them from the nursing staffs of the hospital ships.

"One evening the news came that we were to be off and arrive at Anzac at 5 a.m. When we steamed in every sister was on deck. We had been at the Dardanelles for the April landings and knew just what to expect. We saw the familiar Peninsula alive with troops, with all the accompaniments of war, but our eyes searched and searched for the Red Cross tents, and by the aid of glasses we could see the stretcher bearers hurrying down the slope carrying their pitiful burdens. The battleships were sending their shells. The rifles were crackling madly. We yearned to give shelter, as we, and we only were 'sanctuary.' A hospital ship steamed out full of the first wounded. Another stood in the firing line. As soon as she hoisted her Blue Peter at a certain distance our ship had orders to stand by her. Boatload after boatload was leaving that ghastly shore, and then we were commanded by our matron to come at once and have a good breakfast! We reluctantly left the deck though we knew the necessity for a good meal before the great work of the day, but it did seem odd to breakfast quietly and peacefully with the terrible din of shot and shell and the knowledge of all that was going on on to the shore.

THROUGH THE FIRING LINE.

"Soon we were on deck again. The warning Blue Peter from the other hospital ship was hoisted, and we glided into the firing line. Looking back, we saw two other relief ships stand in our old position. The racket from the men-of-war went on unceasingly; the crackle, crackle went on from shore and slopes. Our turn quickly came, and we all hurried to our wards to receive boatloads of maimed and suffering humanity. As each soldier was laid on his cot he was fed with either Bovril, cocoa, beaten-up egg, milky tea—just what he preferred. Some were terribly collapsed, and required prompt treatment. Others had haemorrhage, and all our tourniquets were soon in use. When a man came to us bleeding from an undressed wound it meant that he had been shot on his way to us in the lighter. One boatload in particular had been terribly hit, and the gangway ran with blood. We had to rig up a dressing station to deal with these cases as they were received on board.

"After the feeding came the cutting away of bloodstained, muddy clothing, and each soldier was washed and had his wounds dressed. The hours flew like minutes, for there was so much to be done, and every minute had its duty as every minute was precious. With a stern countenance the matron appeared and drove us to our meals. 'If you knock up by missing your meals your patients will suffer,' she declared to each sister."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Saturday the 22nd instant to discuss with the members of the Goods Classification Committee, the question regarding the enhancement on certain railways of the authorized goods classification of a number of commodities. The members of the Goods Classification Committee present were Mr. Rumboll, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, Mr. Hanson of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Mr. Bliss, Secretary of the Indian Railway Conference Association (Secretary). After discussing the pros and cons of the question, it was resolved that the Committee would send a representation to the Railway Conference Association. The meeting dispersed, after the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Wacha, had thanked the visitors.

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OPINION.

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SCIENCE PROGRESS IN 1915.

PEEPS BEHIND THE CENSOR'S VEIL.

A message sent to the King from the British Association when it met at Manchester last September explained completely the attitude of English scientists in war-time. No doubt it was, to some extent, misunderstood by those who read it in their morning papers just after it was sent. It seemed such a commonplace thing. But the King and his Government understood it perfectly, and the answer received by the scientists was one of great encouragement, writes as science correspondent in "The Standard."

We are apt to talk or write a great deal about German science and German professors. Yet it is foolish on our part, and we forget that we also in England and Scotland and Ireland have professors. We have scientific research going on in Wales and South Africa, in Canada and Australia, in India and New Zealand, and it was just as easy for us to carry "frightfulness" into Germany as it was for us to render the devilish gas attacks quite harmless. They hit very hard for a moment but at the second attempt they were no good at all, and now, as we all know, they are simply silly. We know quite as much about gas as the laboratories of Bonn and Heidelberg and Berlin can tell us.

But, to go back to the telegram to the King, which was as follows:—"We humbly beg to express our devoted loyalty to your Majesty's person and to your Majesty's Government in this crisis of our national affairs. Landing in Australia at the moment of the declaration of war, we witnessed the extraordinary declarations of loyalty which were displayed throughout that great Commonwealth. During our earlier visits to Canada and South Africa a like spirit of loyalty, and Imperial fellowship found expression in the cordiality of the reception given to us. By these visits we have endeavoured to strengthen the bonds that unite parts of your Majesty's Empire. We beg leave on the present occasion to assure your Majesty that the association as a whole and every member thereof are whole-heartedly anxious to devote all their energies to assisting your Majesty's Government in the task of bringing the war to a victorious conclusion."

RESEARCH WORK.

Note the last sentence, and it will be seen why science has been so secretive and has told so little of late. The King understood, or in his reply he said: "In gratefully accepting the resolution that the association, one and all, will do everything in their power to bring the war to a final victory, I recognise with deep appreciation the valuable services which are being rendered to this end by men of science."

So it would seem that there is very little to be told openly of what science has done in this terrible year. The seeming is wrong, for research of all kinds has gone ahead more rapidly than it ever did before. It is true that in the realm of high explosives and in the other scientific realm of colour production nothing must be told. Still science has other fields of discovery. So let us rule out chemistry and physics until we write of the science of 1916. Chemistry has to do with explosives and food, and physics has to do with a hundred things that work closely with the art of war. Just a word, however, may be said. German professors declare that they have "discovered" a method of making rubber synthetically. This is mere impudence. We in England discovered how to do it at least three years ago, and they have copied it. If they are so hard pressed for rubber that they need to use the costly methods of synthesis let them accept, England's intellectual gift. It certainly never came from Germany's Kultur.

Engineering is under the same fog as chemistry and physics. The production of special metals for high-speed tools and the alloys that have gone to their making have changed, wonderfully, but no one may tell of what is happening. So this year science has drawn a cloak around her, and only the things that don't matter to the War Office may be known. Undoubtedly the most serious advance of the year has been Professor Bottomley's work on bacterised peat, which makes vegetables grow into giant forms. It is not a new discovery. Professor Bottomley found out the beginnings, of it at least six years ago, but he has now brought it to such a state of perfection that he can inoculate peat with a complex set of germs that ferment it into a mass of soluble manure. This manure is not merely a plant food; it is a plant stimulant, and works in the way that Jules Verne dreamed when he wrote of Dr. Ox's experiment, or in the way that Mr. Wells dreamed more wildly when he wrote about the food of the gods.

Medical science has had its triumphs, especially in the prevention of disease amongst our soldiers. Inoculation for "the enteric group" of diseases has worked wonders. Never was there so healthy an army in the world's history. We know what huge armies have been sent to fight for us, and we also know what would have been their fate a hundred years ago. We know further that in the Boer war as many men died of typhoid as of enemy bullets. That is all changed now. Sir Bertrand Dawson only a month ago said that up to the date of his speaking there had been 1,363 cases of enteric disease amongst our men. Had there been ten times as many our medical work would have been worthy of being called brilliant. One trouble, however, the Army Medical Corps have not managed to get over. At one time it was called "frost bite"; now it is called "trench foot." It has something to do with frost, but still more to do with over-packing of the feet.

CARE OF SOLDIERS' FEET.

The "Lancet" sums up the vast number of papers that have been written on the subject by speaking of the causes rather than the cure. Still, its advice may be found useful. It said: "The practice of putting two socks on the foot for the sake of additional warmth was one cause, the use of puttees was another cause, and the fact that both the boots and the puttees became tighter by being wetted had also a great action in inducing the trench-foot dominance. The number of papers on this important subject will show the interest which it has excited; its importance may be gauged from the fact that large numbers of our men were temporarily put out of action by it and had to be brought home on account of it; therefore the prophylaxis is of the highest interest to us all. Fortunately, prophylaxis is possible. If the feet are kept dry and warm and opportunity afforded for the functional use of the muscles, and especially if the circulation in the feet is not impeded in any way, trench-foot will not appear in any serious form. The use of thigh waterproof boots is desirable."

Anthropology has something to tell, but not much. The most important discoveries have been those in India of human remains that date nearly as far back as the famous Pilt-down skull. Mr. Guy Pilgrim discovered them in the Nagri and Chinji zones of the Lower Sirvalik Strata. Concerning these Mr. Thacker, of the Gloucester Museum, says that geology in the past has revealed four distinct species of creatures, who may be styled sub-human, and who bear much the same relation to real man as the gibbons and the orang bear to the chimpanzee. There is now a fifth claimant in Sivapithecus Indicus. The descriptions so far given are such as to leave us in doubt. This new set of skulls is not like the Pilt-down skull. It is not like the Heidelberg or the Neanderthal type. Perhaps all these prehuman beasts combined somewhere in early Miocene times to bring about what is now known as homo sapiens. No doubt when the full record of this year and the last one comes to be told, we shall learn of many other advances. At present we must censor them all. It must, however, be remembered that these years of war have not been sterile. They have been very splendid indeed, though we may say so little about them.

A DYING RACE.

PROTECTION OF ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA.

The number of Aborigines in Western Australia is steadily decreasing. Every effort is made by the Government to care for and educate the children of the native race and half-castes, the work being entrusted to various missions, to whom substantial grants of money are made, apart from the direct assistance rendered by the Government. The latest returns to hand, writes "The Standard," show that some 400 to 500 children are being looked after in various districts, this being in addition to the money expended on adult natives by the Government.

In the State of Queensland there are now, as far as can be ascertained, about 10,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Government protection of the natives takes the form of shielding them from improper treatment by whites, from indulgence in alcohol and opium (it is a penal offence to supply drink and drugs to the blacks), and from the results of their own improvidence.

There is a Government department to look after these poor people, with a "Protector" at its head. There are thirteen aboriginal mission stations in different parts of Queensland, at which about 2,000 aborigines are rationed. At the aboriginal reserves boys and girls are educated, clothed fed and generally well looked after. The Protector's annual report has just reached London, and from it it appears that the lot of the Queensland aborigine is an easy one. If he is intelligent and energetic he is given the opportunity of having well paid employment, if he is lazy—well, he is not allowed to starve.

A graduated minimum wage scale is established. Amongst the employments very suitable for the blacks is "tracking" in the police force. They make excellent trackers, and the Police Department employs 100 natives for this work at £2 a month and all supplied. The natives are very clever with horses, and make capital station hands. The sum of £44,000 is held by the "Protectors" as credit balances in the wages trust accounts. Once a year there is a distribution of blankets at the approach of "cold weather"; last year 5,000 pairs were given away at a cost of £2,730. During the last 15 years about 90,000 pairs of blankets have been distributed to 100,000 aborigines. Drink and opium cases grow fewer year by year, but the blacks manage to get opium ashes (more intoxicating than the drug itself) from the Chinese in the State.

Permits to work and to marry are issued by the department. The health of the Queensland aborigines is good, and the fact that senile decay accounts for the death of a considerable number of them shows how comfortable and safe is their lot. Of crime there is practically nothing; drunkenness is the only offence. The Blue-book referred to contains many excellent photographs of Queensland natives.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Prime Minister's determination to establish a national laboratory for scientific research in relation to industry and to spend half a million on the work if necessary, is an example of Australia's further acknowledgment of the challenge thrown down by Germany. Since the war broke out many weak points in our industrial armour have been revealed, both at Home and Oversea, and we owe it to ourselves to see that we profit by the lesson, writes "The Standard." It was a great surprise to many in the Commonwealth to learn that for years their metal industry had been largely controlled by Germans. That has been put a stop to, and now it is realised that Australia would benefit more by her natural resources if she undertook the refinement of copper and other processes within her own borders. It is characteristic of the thoroughness of the present Prime Minister that he should go to the root of the matter and provide the means whereby this and other shortcomings may be remedied. Germany will probably find when the hour of her madness is over that her place in the sun will be curtailed in many ways which she failed to foresee in planning her bid for world dominance.

JAPANESE FICTION.

NATURALISM ITS LEADING FEATURE

European fiction of the last fifty years, says Mr. S. Yamanaka in the "Japan Magazine," has had a great influence on Japanese literature, and what has been called "shizenshugi," of naturalism, is now one of its leading features. The leader of the new mode was Tayami Katai, who was born in 1871, in the province of Kozuke. He managed to get a primary education, and subsequently taught himself to read English, French, and German, and thus became acquainted with the literature of Europe. About the year 1897 he was known as a graceful weaver of pretty stories and an artistic depicter of the picturesque.

But his contact with European literature saw him change his method and manner, and he blossomed out into a full-fledged naturalist of the erotic type.

When Katai's novel, "The Last Act of Juemon," appeared it caused a tremendous sensation in the literary world. The plot reveals an old man named Juemon, ridiculed by his village neighbours because of certain bodily defects and therefore taking counsel with himself as to how he can be avenged on them. This was altogether a new motive in Japanese literature. From that time Japanese writers began to study, and be influenced by all the great writers of European literature. Ibsen, d'Annunzio, Dostoevsky, Oscar Wilde, Maeterlinck, Strindberg, Sudermann, Schienkiweitz, and many others, all came in for imitation. But of all the attempts made at foreign models only those of Katai are worth consideration. He and the school of writers he was the means of starting must be regarded as the pioneers in a movement destined to have the most far-reaching influence on Japanese literature and life. He was the first to undertake to teach his countrymen how to look at the world and human life.

Collections and monographs of his works in first and second series have been made until everything that he has written is now treasured up as an example of the new light and atmosphere permeating Japanese thought.

"A BUNCH OF ONIONS."

One of his books, entitled "A Bunch of Onions," tells of a young woman named Osaku who left her home. While at home she was accustomed to take care of an uncle's child by carrying it on her back to the temple grove, where, before the ancient shrine, she used to sing little songs for the children that gathered around, and from whom she used, when hungry, to get things to eat by having them bring pennies from home to buy cakes. She created much jealousy among the youth of the village and was accused of stealing fruit and other things to eat and was often punished by her uncle for such misbehaviour. Her appetite was the cause of most of her troubles, it seemed. As she grew up she cherished a growing dislike of those who abused her. She was, moreover, so plain that, unlike her girl friends, she was unable to find lovers to help her pass the lonely hours after the day's work was over. For her there was nothing sweet or lovely in life; only toil and ill-use with ever bitter disappointments.

At last there came along one day an itinerant musician with a beautiful voice, who fell in love with Osaku and they eloped, settling in a western provincial town, where Osaku had been about a year when the story begins. Owing to frequent quarrels the musician got tired of his newly espoused wife and deserted her, departing for parts unknown. Sad and angry the girl-wife wept her soul out, wondering what was to be done with her coming child. The baby came, hurried into the world by the undue toil of his young and ignorant mother, and owing to want of proper nourishment, the mother soon had nothing for it to eat. The baby cried with hunger on her empty breast, and her heart broke with sorrow for its famine pains. Along the highway poor Osaku tottered, weak and weary, looking for some one to offer her enough to keep life in the child. The sky was dark with threatening clouds. Osaku came to a field full of vegetables of various kinds, which was too tempting for her to pass, and the first thing she came upon was onions. The woman picked a bunch of the onions, quite unconscious of having done anything wrong.

On her way through the village she met an old man. As soon as he saw the bunch of onions in her hand he cried: "O, woman what are you doing with those onions?" Osaku paid no attention, but passed on. Then it suddenly occurred to her that perhaps the old man meant that she had been stealing, and for the first time she felt conscious of guilt. Thinking that the old man would likely inform on her, she grew frightened and hurried away as fast as possible to hide, finding refuge in a grove. She could not come out for fear of being arrested, and if she did not do something the baby would die, so she decided to end its sufferings, which she did, and then lay weeping beside the dead child. Finally the police found her in her last dark hours. This is the picture of life which Katai draws in his story, "A Bunch of Onions."

It will be seen that his plan is to present a sort of picture and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions, as he contemplates the fate of a poor, ugly girl with no one to be responsible for her. Parentless, abused and unprotected, what was to become of her? What, indeed, but to become a victim of pitiless, the lustful, and the unprincipled! Thus the story was a caustic commentary on an important aspect of Japanese society, which even yet has not been adequately attended to by the proper authorities.

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